STEPHENS' MALT VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,908—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th „
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th „
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th „

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	13th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.
[illegible] ACCOUNTS opened and amounts [illegible] for FIXED PERIODS. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, at 1 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th July.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
ARABIA	George Read	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S. A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S. A.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the [illegible] and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with [illegible] act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with [illegible] Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.
By Post 1-3.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE, Proprietor.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES, ELEPHANT BRAND.

Superior to any imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS

Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 „ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

DO NOT DELAY.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

WE WILL GIVE **Rs. 2,000** FIRST PRIZE.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST, and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS, Re. 1-8,
OR A
STERLING CHAIN, Re. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Elegant and correct-time keeper. (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3-8
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE, None equal to these in the Market, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4-8. WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH, Rs. 7-8. (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1 Do.	„	500
1 Do.	„	250
1 Do.	„	200
1 Do.	„	100
2 Prizes	„ Rs. 75 each	150
6 Do.	„ „ 50 „	300
10 Do.	„ „ 20 „	200
100 Do.	„ „ 4 „	400
100 Do.	„ „ 3 „	300
300 Do.	„ „ 2 „	600
523 Prizes	Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System And NOT against Money Order.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON,
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CORONATION CYCLE AND RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF BEST IMITATION SILK UMBRELLAS

FOR MONSOON SEASON.

☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA

START, STOP AND FL[illegible] CHRONOGRAP[illegible]

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY A[illegible]

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully over[illegible] regulated and timed before delivery.

I. Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph a[illegible] Recorder, without Watch ... [illegible]
II. Do. do. do. Superior quality ... [illegible]
III. Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chrono[illegible] and Minute Recorder, without Watch ... [illegible]
IV. Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined [illegible] Chronograph and Minute Recorder ... [illegible]
V. Do. do. do. Superior quality ... [illegible]
VI. Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and [illegible] Recorder, without Watch ... [illegible]
VII. Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal [illegible] Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting ... [illegible]
VIII. Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, wi[illegible] Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting ... [illegible]
IX. Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch ... [illegible]
X. Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do. [illegible]
XI. Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement ... 185
XII. Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder ... 210
XIII. Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting ... 550
XIV. Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case ... 1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited, Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. **AGUE SPECIFIC.**

MANILA ROPES

BY

HARTON & Co., OF CALCUTTA.

DICK'S PATENT COTTON CANVAS DRIVING BELTS.

ENGLISH CANVAS FIRE HOSE, LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS, "ARROW," "INVINCIBLE" AND "CHALLENGE" BRANDS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI [illegible]

MA[illegible]

2[illegible]

INTEND[illegible]

T[illegible]

LI[illegible]

Rs. 250 being equivalent to [illegible]

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO [illegible]

ILLUSTRATIVE TABL[illegible]

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS [illegible] WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to 10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	[illegible]	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A PERSON OF 20 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly [illegible] Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. [illegible] only instead of [illegible]
OR, if [illegible] to burden himself with payments [illegible] yearly payments of Rs. 25 [illegible] Rs. 1,000 [illegible] as most Offices [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] of Rs. 2,000 [illegible]

PUBLIC N[OTICES.]

CONSIGNEES per S. S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via ..., are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 19 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst., to registered Shareholders on 30th June 1903.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 10th, to FRIDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 5-30 P.M., for the following objects:—
To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. ...anjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Henry Courtenay Wright, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1903.

THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company convened on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1903, and having been POSTPONED on that day for want of quorum, will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th day of July, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Company's Press Premises, near Carnac Bridge, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1902.
II.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
III.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
IV.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 21-21A, Carnac Bridge Road, Bombay, 27th June, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Including Indian Midland Section.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1903, for the supply upto:—

700 TONS OF MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS

of the best quality for early delivery.
2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd June, 1903.

LISTS OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

CASSUM ESSA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
EDWIN CHARLESWORTH HAMNETT, late Mining Engineer and Contractor, Bombay.
KANJI VALLUBH, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
C. H. T. BEAMAN, late Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Bombay.
A. O'LAUGHLIN, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.
CHARLES WILLIAM LEATHLEY JACKSON, Barrister-at-Law, late Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay.
ARTHUR HENRY COLEDANE, late a Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Karachi.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Ag. Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th June, 1903.

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KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

THE TRUST...

... m the Deputy Executive ... as to the means of ... pply when the pipe- ... nent of a fixed re- ... tors. ... s adopted to keep ... ophles Larvæ. ... cipal Secretary— ... of Committees ... to the Corporation ... rporation:— ... be made to the ... mprovement of ... ater actually ... aste occurring ... Malabar Hill ... er-supply of ... and their ... ola—For ... is the ... ested ... for ... the ... —For

Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.
...12th June, 1903.

[DEBE]NTURE LOAN, 1903.

FORM OF TENDER.

... tender for Rupees ... hereby ... of Karachi Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs. ... annas ... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.
I enclose ... for Rupees ... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the ...
I require the amount in ... Debentures of Rupees ... each.

Signature,
Address.
Dated

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guaranteed. Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiasis, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondence strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India. Trial solicited.

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PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
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PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
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BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising ... diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.
R. S. HART BROTHERS ...

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CAUSAL VACANCY.

OWING to the death of Mr. RAHIMTULA KHAIRAZ, a representative of the (B) Mandvi Ward, there is a causal VACANCY in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 23 of the said Act, hereby FIX MONDAY, the 20th July 1903, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid causal vacancy.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAINAJI RAMJI KAPSE, a widower of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Jobber in the Connaught Mill, deceased.

GANGABAI, widow of NAMDEO MAINAJI KAPSE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Maratha by caste, residing at Haines Road, House No. 1, daughter-in-law of the deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, Esquire, C.S.I., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirtieth Day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 30th day of June, 1903.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Attorney's for Petitioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Offices on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1903, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. J. H. Symington to be a member of the Municipal Corporation vice Mr. E. H. Aitken, resigned.
2. Letter from Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil—Requesting leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings for five months.
3. Memoranda from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees' meetings.

Letters from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—
4. Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 10th June 1903.
5. Forwarding copy of the School Fund Budget for the year 1903-04.
6. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Ratepayers' Association—Requesting that a copy of all official papers communicated to the public may be sent to him.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
7. Sanctioning an extension for eleven days of the privilege leave granted to Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.
8. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the farming out of three Municipal Milch-Cattle Stables, Mr. A. S. Joosub be informed that the Corporation are not prepared to accept his proposal.
9. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the non-removal of the unauthorized works at premises No. 57, Mugbhat Cross Lane, Mr. Madhavrao Purshotumji be informed that the unauthorized works have been removed.
10. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a portion of Bai Rukhmabai's property at Gunbow Street for a maximum price of Rs. 3,029.
11. Stating that they agree in the Commissioner's recommendation for the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 6,000 to Mr. M. S. Bharucha, late Assistant Engineer.
12. Forwarding for information a letter from Mr. P. N. Godinho, Pleader, giving notice of the intention of his client, Mr H. Holmes to file a suit for the recovery of Rs. 667-2-3, stated to be the arrears of pension due to him up to May 1903, and the Standing Committee's Resolution thereon.
13. Forwarding, for consideration, a letter from the Commissioner proposing variations in the capacities of the mains to be laid from Ghorapdeo Road to Sewri Cemetery.
14. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 619 to meet the cost of remedying the nuisance caused by a ditch at the Fire Brigade Station, Colaba.
15. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from 10th June to 1st July 1903.

Letters from the Commissioner—
16. Reporting that the capitalized Fazindari rent payable in respect of Mr. Dajiba Ganpat Patel's property in Hamal Street at Colaba has been paid out of the Street Improvement Grant for the current year.
17. Requesting sanction to an alteration in the regular lines for Kambekar Street.
18. Stating that in his opinion it is unnecessary to paint cast-iron pipes.
19. Requesting sanction to the leasing of plot No. 1 of Municipal ground at Mint Road to Mr. Behramji H. Warden.
20. Forwarding copies of notice forms issued by the Drainage Department for the drainage of buildings and of the plumbers' license form.
21. Government Letter—Replying to the Corporation's representation for assistance from Government in aid of plague expenditure.
22. Letter from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Honorary Secretary, Coronation Festivities Committee—Forwarding a report on the Coronation Festivities and a cheque for Rs. 3,320-0-2, being the balance of the amount contributed by the Corporation for the illumination of Municipal buildings, &c., on the occasion of the Coronation celebrations.

Notices of motions—
23. From Mr. K. N. Wadia—For obtaining a report as to whether the substitution of Gujarathi bullocks for Deccani and other bullocks would not be advantageous to the Municipality.
24. From Mr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee—For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to the cause of the collapse of the "Sharam Building," as to the materials used, the parties responsible for the disaster, as to the number of houses that have collapsed during the last ten years, and as to remedial measures.
25. From Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey—For appointing a Committee to revise the Corporation Rules.

Letters from the Commissioner—
26. Reporting as to the enforcement of the provisions of the Municipal Act regarding the widening of streets and the removal of obstructions.
27. Reporting as to the provision of pavements for the dust-bin carts in the City.
28. Forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer as to the desirability of cleaning the privies of all the houses in the City twice a day.
29. Forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer on the new scheme of births and deaths registration.

... several wards of the City. (42) For obtaining a report as to the number of houses where unauthorised work was done from January 1902 to May 1903; as to the prosecution of the contraveners and the result thereof, &c.
43. From Mr. K. N. Kabraji—For obtaining particulars of the experiments made in Bombay of the curative plague serum prepared by Dr. C. Terni and the report made by Professor Haffkine on the serum.
44-45. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—(44) For obtaining a report as to the Isolation accommodation and the provision of fire appliances at theatres. (45) For obtaining a report as to the steps taken to keep the side-walks free from obstructions, and fit for use.
46-47. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—For requesting the Commissioner to fix lids over dust-bin carts. (47) For obtaining a report as to the creation of small native villages formed of semi-permanent huts for the labouring classes of the City.
48. From Mr. Nadirshaw, H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining a report to the prevalence of the "Pugdi" system at the Crawford Market and as to the rent realised for Shop No. 5 and Stall No. 105.
49. From Mr. K. N. Kabraji—For obtaining a report as to the delay in the completion of the purchase of the Tramways, &c.
50. From Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—For bringing to the notice of the Government of India an extract from the Health Officer's quarterly report regarding the absence of research into the Bacteriology of Plague outside the body and for moving them to take such action as may be deemed desirable.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Offices, Bombay, 3rd July 1903.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE.
Good shape. Good finish.
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Rs. 8-0-0 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

...only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the healthy functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints ... arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected ... Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India. Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Walter De Roos, London" impressed in white letters on a red ground ...

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

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Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages, information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, ... Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
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Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.
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"May 18, 1899."
Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the ...

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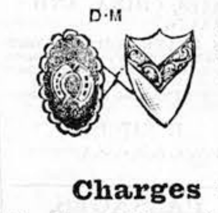
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS [illegible] 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed ....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

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Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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D. KING, Agent.

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GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 2.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 11/16	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£97	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1/2	+ 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	+ 1/8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 3/8	+ 1/8
2 months hence	24 3/16	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	52 7/8	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 13	— 1/2
Berlin	20 40 1/4	— 1/4
New York Demand	4 87 1/4	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 pr ct	do
6 " "	2 5/8 pr ct	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8 pr ct	— 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	1 3/4 pr ct	— 3/8
7 day market loans	2 pr ct	— 1/8

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 8 1-16. July-Aug. Firming.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed Bold 39 1-4. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone dull.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·64—1. Sold on speculation and for Export 600. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·47	6·43	6·01	5·56
—10	—10	—6	—6
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·42	5·35	5·34	5·33
—6	—5	—5	—5

Mar.-April. 5·33 —5

In New York—		
Receipts at the Port	3,000	bales.
Do. last year	700	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
Do. do. Continent	—	
Mid-Uplands	13 00	unchanged
Futures, month of July	12 76	— 10
Do. do. December	10 02	+ 6
In New Orleans—		
Spot	13 5/8	unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept	11 12	— 1
Do. do. December	9 92	+ 7
Tone at close	—	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 2nd July, 1903:—

Cotton	4,594	bales.
Wheat	6,970	cwts.
Linseed	6,180	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	11,615	"
Gingellyseed	2,062	"
Poppyseed	2,336	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	647	"
Rice	1,612	"
Myrabollams	861	"
Cottonseed	6,481	"

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 3.

COTTON.—The fluctuations in the American markets continue, but on the whole the week shows a decline in rates for Spot and near Futures as the following figures will prove. We take the New York figures, as this markets leads speculative operations.

	25th June.	3rd July.	
Mid Uplands	13·25	13·00	plus ·25
Futures Month of July	12·95	12·76	" ·19
" " December.	9·95	10·02	" ·7

From the above little or nothing can be drawn, and its remains to be seen whether the drop is due to "bulls" unloading, or is the beginning of a reaction against the high level to which the staple has been forced, or both. The action of the American mill-owners in closing many of their mills owing to the "huge manipulation in the American Cotton Market." may have some effect. As heretofore we can only await development, and this seems to be the attitude taken by most of those interested in the trade. New business is not coming forward. Locally the market for Ready Cotton has not been affected to any extent, and prices for fine lots of high grade Oomras and Broach are well maintained. For lower qualities sellers are willing to accept a reduction, but the enquiry for these grades is very limited. Both Europe and Japan have been in the market during the week, the latter, however, having now withdrawn, and a moderate business has been put through at about last week's levels. Mills have been buying only quietly.

In New Crop there is a small business passing in the bazaar, and rates have fluctuated between Rs. 233 and Rs. 229-8 for good Broach delivery, 25th March, 1904, and Rs. 180 and Rs. 176, 8 for Fully Good Bengals, delivery 25th, January, 1904. Some sale, of Fine M. G. Bengals Oct.-Nov., and Nov.-Dec., are reported at Rs. 191 and Rs. 189, respectively, and a small business has been done by exporters in Damangaum Porgam at Rs. 211, Dec. Jan., delivery, and Akola Khangaum fair staple, at Rs. 210.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The rainfall during the week has been spasmodic, and the monsoon current on the West Coast remains weak. Some rain has fallen in the Berars, and cotton-sowing is making good progress. In Khandeish also cotton-sowing has begun, but in Rajputana and the North West Provinces, owing to absence of rain, cotton-sowing has not yet commenced. In the Ahmedabad District and Kathiawar more rain is needed generally. There is, however, still plenty of time, and with good rain this and next month no fear need be entertained about the crops.

LINSEED.—During the early parts of the week a fair business was done at Rs. 6 14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt., but a decline has been established and the rate has fallen to Rs. 6-12. The market closes weak at Rs. 6-11-6.

RAPESEED.—A moderate business has been done, and at the beginning of the week the prices were 1 anna to 2 annas per cwt. above present levels. The market closes quieter, the following being quoted, with little doing:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5	7	0	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5	13	0	"
Yellow Guzerat	" 5	15	0	"

POPPYSEED has also declined during the week and a small business has been done at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-5, the market closing weak at Rs. 6-5.

CASTORSEED continues dull and inactive, and the rate is Re. 1 per Candy lower than last week's closing quotation. We quote Rs. 20 with little or nothing doing.

WHEAT—At the commencement of the week the market ruled steady, and a moderate business was put through. At the close, however, the enquiry has fallen off and the Market is very quiet, with little doing. The following are to-day's quotations:—

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 26	8	per candy
Club No. 1	" 28	8	"
Hard Red	" 23	8	"

FREIGHTS—At the beginning of the week business was done in ready steamers at 13s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. according to port, and a line of 2,000 tons [illegible] is ready steamers for Antwerp and Hamburg at 14s, and the market has since become very firm, owing to scarcity of tonnage and higher rates ruling at Kurrachee. Business has been done at 14s. 6d. for this month, but at the close sellers are reluctant to go on even at this rate. The market closes very firm and a further advance may be looked for this month.

The following steamer has been chartered:—Courtfield for July-August at 13s. for Hull.

EXCHANGE.—The market has not been quite so steady during the past week, because 1s 4 1-32d Bank Demand has not been obtainable. But 1s 4d T T and demand have been and are freely obtainable for practically any delivery, and there is less enquiry than before for Bank Paper in any position. Owing to a fall in London discount, a largish line of July and August bills was placed one day at 1s 4 5-32d, but the rate has moved back again to 1s 4 3-16d, for anything near. The supply of Bills also has dwindled away.

Councils met with a moderate enquiry at the full rates of 1s. 4d. for Bills and 1s. 4 1-32d for wire. Money is easy, but by no means plentiful, here, and Exchange will probably remain at its present level for some weeks yet.

The following changes occurred in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 27th June, compared with the previous week:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	5,25,418	Decrease.
Other Deposits	3,49,206	Decrease.
Sundries	63,466	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,369	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	68,010	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	4,90,477	Decrease.
Loans do.	8,51,729	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	1,31,004	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	20,177	Decrease.
Sundries	24,743	Increase.
Cash	3,83,177	Increase.

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 35 lakhs up, and the Bank rate having been lowered one per cent. is now at 4 per cent. per annum. At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held on Thursday, the 2nd instant, the Bank rate was reduced one per cent., and this now also stands at 4 per cent. per annum. The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 8 1-2 lakhs down, the rate of interest remaining at 7 per cent per annum. The following reports of the net profits of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay speak for themselves.

THE net profit of the Bank of Bengal for the past half year including the amount brought forward from the previous half year amount to Rs. 20,48,191-1-9. This has been disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax Rs 10,00,000 0-0; transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 4,00,000-0-0; transferred to Gratuity and Pension Fund Rs. 10,00,00-0-0; carried forward to next half year Rs. 5,48,191-1-9.

The profit of the Bank of Bombay for the half year ended 30th June last is as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total Profit		14,31,149 7 11
Applied as follows:—		
To dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax	6,00,000 0 0	
To Transferred to Reserve Fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 84,00,000	5,00,000 0 0	
To Transferred to Dead Stock	50,000 0 0	
To Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	50,000 0 0	
To Carried forward	2,31,149 7 11	
		14,31,149 7 11

The Directors are to be congratulated on such excellent results.

The mail of the 19th instant brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 24,90,000
Bombay	" 18,80,000
Madras	" 13,10,000
	Rs. 56,80,000

The mail of the 26th instant brings £30,000 silver and £10,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 5,60,000
Bombay	" 36,00,000
Madras	" 1,30,000
	Rs. 42,90,000

The mail of the 3rd instant brings £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold and the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	Rs. 12,60,000
Bombay	" 18,40,000
Madras	" nil
	Rs. 31,00,000

At the weekly allotment on Wednesday last, Bills for 23·40 lakhs were given at 1s 4d and Transfers for 19 lakhs at 1s 4 1-32d. The minimum rate for Bills received full. Extra allotments of Council Bills were made of 2·60 lakhs to Calcutta and 5 lakhs to Bombay at 1s 4d. The total amount sold during the week was 51·30 lakhs, and the amount to be allotted next week remains at 50 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The monthly settlement took place on the 1st instant, and as money is abundant there was no difficulty in arranging the account. Yesterday the Presidency Banks at both Bombay and Calcutta reduced their minimum rate on demand loans against Paper to 4 per cent. This reduction should have had a stimulating effect, but the market has to face the uncertainty of the Government's action with regard to new loans. They have taken power to issue loans to the extent of Rs. 2 crores. The prevailing opinion is that a new loan of Rs. 1 crore will be announced, but some good judges affect to believe that there will be no Loan at all. We hear that there has been some good buying in the last few days in Calcutta, which would go to show that the full amount budgeted for will not be offered. The announcement will probably now be made on Monday next.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101 1-2
4 per cent "	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent "	1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	100
4 per cent " "	1940	101
5 per cent "	Tansa	116
5 per cent "	Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Impvmt Trust	1959	100 1-8
4 per cent " "	1961	101-8

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex duty, ready	Rs.	62-2
Do. do. 1st Settlement	Rs.	62-4
Do. do. 2nd do.	Rs.	62-2
English Bar Gold, ready	Rs.	24-1-3

The Silver Market is quiet with little doing.

PIECE-GOODS.—In this market there has been a fair demand from up-country during the week, and sellers have been able to raise prices all round by 1 to 2 annas per piece in Greys and Whites and about 5 per cent in other goods. In Dyed Goods stocks are low, and a good demand has sprung up enabling dealers to ask for very high prices. Home prices still continue on a higher level than those ruling here and indent business is impossible. Firms are selling previously purchased goods ready and to arrive at fair profits.

The Yarn market keeps very firm. A good business has been done during the past week at full rates. Both the Hongkong and Shanghai markets are reported firm with sales of 6,000 bales and 7,000 bales, respectively, for the week, and prices are about equal to those asked by spinners locally.

METALS.—In Copper and Yellow Metal the market is quiet, and though no business has been done with England it is reported that a house bought locally from dealers some Yellow Metal sheets at very nearly £56 per ton. Nothing has been done in Copper and the demand at present is capricious. In Iron and Steel the market is steady, and a large business has been done in Galvanized Sheets by one or two houses at very low prices. Business has also been done in Basic Steel. Spelter is firm but there is little forward business doing. Pig Lead and Quicksilver are very quiet with little or nothing doing.

COALS.—A report was circulated during the week that two lines of Seebpore Coal had been placed at about annas 8 per ton above the rate ruling in the markets. No further information can, however, be obtained, and from enquiries made we are led to believe that there is no truth in the report. The market is dull and the only sale reported is a small lot of Scotch at Rs. 10-8.

SHARES—The market is almost unchanged but continued steady during the week. Bank of Bengal shares have improved to Rs. 1,295. The Bank has shown as usual a large and handsome profit during the last six months, a result which is very creditable to the able management. Commercials are weak at Rs. 50. Mill shares keep quiet owing to the anxiety caused by absence of rain. Maneckjee Petit have ruled at and about Rs. 1,975 to Rs. 1,930. Centrals keep steady at Rs. 1,640 and Swadeshis at Rs. 750. Colaba Land and Mill shares are weak at Rs. 400. Currimbais at Rs. 520, David's at Rs. 230 and, Chinas at Rs. 460, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. mill shares are unchanged at previous quotations. Morarjees are quiet at Rs. 1,515 Sholapurs are steady at Rs. 1,745. Kohinoors are weak at Rs. 280. Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 675 and Sassoon Silk shares at Rs. 47½. In Press shares Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 537-8, New Berars are steady at Rs. 570. New Indians are unchanged at Rs. 165, Hingolees at Rs. 165, Harvey and Sabapathy at Rs. 640, In Railway companies Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 505. Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 433-12. In miscellaneous list Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 6,625 and quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,685 and Badam Pilks at Rs. 147, Kemp's are steady at Rs. 248. Treachers are weak at Rs. 595. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co shares have changed hands at Rs. 440 to Rs. 443 4-2, Bombay Ice shares are weak at Rs. 60. The rest of the companies are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations with little or no business reported.

EXCHANGE—Tone.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		123 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	171 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	162

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash ... 98-12
[illegible] ... 98-11

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 13th June 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April 7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone weak.			
Ready	6	11	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone weak.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed.—Tone dull			
Ready	20	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 26	8
Club No. 1	" 28	8
Hard Red	" 23	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... steady.
Estimated sales .... 6,000 Bales
Imports .... Nil.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		
6·18	6·14	6·02		
+1	+1	+1		
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5·57	5·45	5·31	5·35	5·31
+4	+3	+1	+1	—1

Mar.-April. 5·34 +1

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady with little business passing either for Export or on account of mills.

COTTON STATISTICS.	Bales.
Receipts for the week	37,058
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd July	2,378,931
Shipments for the week, to Europe	16,624
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	12,097
Total	28,719
Shipments from 1st October to 2nd July.	
Europe	903,278
Japan	293,454
China	21,599
Coast Ports	10,011
Total	1,228,352
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	14,122
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4,227

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.

Cotton	37,058	bales
Wheat	88,979	cwts
Linseed	67,288	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	76,089	"
Gingellyseed	12,170	"
Poppyseed	18,469	"
Groundnuts	942	"
Casterseed	21,219	"
Rice	37,114	"
Myrabollams	6,502	"
Cottonseed	2,[illegible]	"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	24 3-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £37,300,000, Decrease £100,000; Public deposits £11,100,000, decrease £400,000; Other deposits £18,900,000, increase £3,500,000; Other Securities £37,500,000, increase £9,000,000; Notes and Gold £23,300,000 decrease £13,00,000; The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Friday.—The barometer has fallen briskly in South-West Punjab and Upper Sind, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. A small shallow depression has formed in the east of the United Provinces, which will probably give thunderstorms in that region in the next twenty-four hours. Light to moderate showers have fallen in Burma, but rain in North-East India has occurred chiefly in Assam where moderate to heavy falls have been received. Akyab and Dhubri have received 2 1-2 inches, Chittagong 6 1-2 inches, Cherrapoonjee 4 1-2 inches, and Gorakhpur one inch. Thunderstorms and duststorms have occurred in the vicinity of Kumaon and Himalayas. Rain has increased in the West Coast, and fairly general showers are reported from the Deccan and the Central Provinces. Karwar and Goa have received 4 1-2 inches, Mormugao 3 1-2, Mangalore and Ratnagiri 2, Bellary, Sholapur, Akola, Saugor, Pendra, and Sambalpur one inch. Pressure gradients are now almost normal on the West Coast, which together with the increase of rainfall that has taken place probably indicates that the monsoon current east of the Arabian Sea is strengthening slightly. Light to moderately heavy rain may be expected in the next twenty-four hours on the West Coast, and showers in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and Burma. Conditions are practically unchanged in North-East India, and rain in that area will probably be received chiefly in Assam and East and North Bengal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, Captain A Pankow, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, experienced up to 60° longitude E. strong S. W. monsoon, thence moderate.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.		Esplanade, In. Cts.		Fort, In. Cs.		Colaba, In. Cts	
Previously registered	25	31	21	37	23	48	28	47
Friday, 3rd July	0	80	0	89	0	65	0	59
Total	26	11	25	26	24	13	29	06
Total fall to July 3, 1902	7	55	11	86	10	40	10	19
Total fall to July 3, 1901	31	54	25	91	28	45	26	44

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 3rd July	0	65

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country. It is approximately normal over the country lying to the south of Latitude 20°, but still above normal to the north.

Winds are south-easterly along the coast from Mormugao to Bombay, north-easterly at Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Cutch and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is as much as from 8° to 16° in excess in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Poona, and the minimum 7° to 8° at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jhansi. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 80° at Belgaum, and minimum from 88° at Cawnpore and Allahabad to 63° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiwar. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (4·62) and Mormugao (3·33), about two inches at Ratnagiri and Bangalore, about an inch at Akola and Indore and light to moderate showers over the Deccan and a few other stations.

Weather continues favourable for rain along the West Coast. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour and the sea rough at Colombo.

The Mail Steamer Arabia left Aden on the 28th June, and reports having experienced up to Longitude 49° E. light easterly and southerly winds and fine weather; thence to arrival this morning moderate to light monsoon occasionally blowing fresh to strong from W. S. W., cloudy weather and a considerable to slight S. W. sea and swell.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect, Via Suez. perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique ,Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—GILL—June 15, at St Michael and All Angels', Walsall, F L Allen, late of Ruxidis, Mysore, to Catherine Edith Constance, daughter of G Gill, J P.

BIBBY—CLARK—At Colombo, Ceylon, on the 11th inst, Herbert Carless Bibby, to Katherine, daughter of John Clark, of Elgin.

HERTSLET—HASLEDEN—June 11, B H, son of the late Sir E Hertslet, K C B, of Richmond, to Florence Mary Hasleden, of Staines, daughter of the late J T Hasleden.

PUCKLE—LAKER—June 10, at St Michael's Wandsworth Common, H D Puckle, captain the 1st Surrey Rifles, to Florence Mary, daughter of C Laker.

ROBERTSON—HOOPER—June 11, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, C L Robertson, R E, to Louisa Gertrude, daughter of the late J S Hooper, R N.

WOODROFFE—TALBOT—June 9, at St Michael and St George's Church, Lyme Regis, Dorset, A J, son of J T Woodroffe, K C S G, Advocate-General of Bengal, to Laura, daughter of J R F G Talbot.

DEATHS.

COUSINS—June 14, at Portland Road, Hove, Brighton, A W V Cousins, late registrar-general and police-magistrate, Straits Settlement, son of the late Capt Cousins, of Chelsea, aged 54.

DYETT—June 1[illegible], at Littlecot, Lewis Road, Eastbourne, widow of Capt W M Dyett, his Majesty's Indian Army, aged 73.

LETHBRIDGE—June 12, at Felmersham Vicarage, Bedfordshire, the Rev W M Lethbridge, vicar of the parish, and formerly senior chaplain Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, aged 66.

OLDFIELD—June 12, at St Matthew's Gardens, St Leonards-on-Sea, wife of Commander H J Oldfield, R N (retired).

PARISH—June 11, at Blyton House, Weybridge, Capt A Parish, Royal Naval Reserve, late commander, P and O Company's Service, aged 86.

WALKER—June 15, at St Andrew's Mansions, West Kensington, A J, son of the late Sir W S Walker, K C B, aged 63.

WILKINSON—June 16, at Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, Sir J L Wilkinson, Kt General Manager of the Great, Western Railway, aged 55.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORGAN—June 30, at at the West End Hotel, Bangalore, the wife of Charles Hungerford Morgan, Mangalore, of a son.

MORPHEW—June 2[illegible], at Bellary, the wife of Captain E M Morphew, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

EATON—June 27, at Murree, of enteric fever, Conductor Alfred James Eaton, India Miscellaneous List.

EDWARD—June 27, at Alverna, Dalhousie, of Bright's disease, the Very Reverend Father Edward, O C, Superior Regular and Vicar General of the Lahore Diocese, aged 53.

RIGG—June 20, at Mercara, Barbara, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs Rigg, aged 11 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water 7-51m., 7-26n. Low water, 1-9m., 1-31n.
Third Criminal Sessions.
B. V. A. Club, Monsoon Cinderella Dance.
Association Football Match.
Lecture on the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Prarthna Samaj Mandir, 5 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. 21st Bombay N. I.
Bombay Gymkhana Second XI vs. Ralli Brothers.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 8 55m. 8-29n., Low water, 2-4m, 2-44n.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.—Under the auspices of the Hindu Union Club a lecture open to the public will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhle on the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade at the Prarthna Samaj Mandir to-day, at 5 p.m. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh will preside.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Az'dab Mustara, aged fifty years, a regimental barber in the 17th Native Infantry, fell down in a fit in Paltan Road on Thursday last. He was removed to the regimental hospital where he died shortly after admission. The deceased had been subject to fits and a medical certificate having been given to the effect the Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of.

KHOJA CHARITIES.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Khyrez, the sum of Rs. 25,000 was set apart for charitable purposes; added to this was the amount of Rs. 6,388, subscribed by his sons and other relatives and friends, making a total of Rs. 31,388. How this amount is to be appropriated will be determined on the return of his son, Mr. Gulam Hussan Rahimtula, from England, where he has gone for passing his examination as a barrister-at-law.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallindsine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5·30 p. m. (weather permitting):—

March of the Peers..Iolanthe .... A. Sullivan
Overture .... Belisario .... Donizetti.
Aria (Clarionet Solo). Tutti in Maschera .... Pedrotti.
Valse .... Andalusische Liebestraume .... Fridmann.
Selection .... The Pirates of Penzance .... A. Sullivan.
Galop .... The Cyclist .... Kapler.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—On Thursday last, while a municipal refuse cart was being emptied on the Manaluxmi Flats, the body of a newly born female child was found in it. A piece of cloth was found stuffed in the child's mouth. There were no marks of violence on the body, the cause of death being apparently due to suffocation. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest in the evening regarding the death of the child, when the Jury returned a verdict that death was due to suffocation caused by the insertion of plug of cloth in the mouth of the child by some person or persons unknown to the jury, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons, was culpable homicide amounting to murder. Inquiries are being made for the mother of the child.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of June the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,108. The number of new admissions was 536; classified as stated below —

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	16	4	4	22
Vanias	59	21	41	121
Brahmins	77	8	15	100
Lohanas	10	7	9	26
Other castes	212	45	58	315
Total	374	85	127	586

The average daily attendance was 104.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A GOLDSMITH.—Goolabchund Joharmull Manager of Raichund Oomerchand and Co., Shroffs of Mombadevi, has reported to the police that he was cheated in respect of a gold kunti (neck ornament) of the value of Rs. 475 by a goldsmith on the 30th ultimo. It appears that the goldsmith went to the complainants' shop at 2 p. m. on the day in question and told him that a Bunia living at Vadnigady, Mandavi, wanted to purchase a gold kunti. The complainant took out a kunti, and weighing twenty-two tolas and a half, valued at Rs. 475, and accompanied the goldsmith to Vadnigaily. Here the goldsmith pointed out a Bunia named Tejpal Nursey who was seated in his pehdi, saying that was the Bunia who wanted to purchase the kunti and told the complainant not to go in and that he would arrange about the price. On this representation the complainant handed over the kunti to the goldsmith and then went out and stood on the road. After waiting for about half an hour the complainant went into the pehdi, and on enquiries ascertained that the goldsmith had not shown the kunti to the Bunia but had gone up a side staircase and disappeared from the back. The police have ascertained the name of the goldsmith and are making inquiries as to his whereabouts.

ASSAULTING A LADY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sander Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Maxwell Sterling, a resident at the Apollo Hotel, charged Alexo Fernandez, a butler at the hotel, with assault and insult. Evidence showed that on the 13th June the complainant heard the accused quarrelling with her servant, just outside her room in the hotel. She came out of her room, remonstrated with her servant and told the accused to leave the place. She repeated the order three times when the accused rushed upon her, caught hold of her by the dress, and struck her several times on the face. The defence was that the accused was assaulted by the complainant with an umbrella. It was not probable that he would dare assault her in the presence of her servants. The Magistrate remarked that the complainant was completely corroborated by her witnesses. The accused was guilty of a very disgraceful assault upon her. It was utterly intolerable that a servant should raise his hands against a lady. He sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRUSADE AGAINST COCAINE SELLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Homi Shapurji, Mistry, of the Abkari Department, charged Paola Mora, a Hindu lad aged 16 years, with selling cocaine without a license. Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector, Abkari Department, appeared to prosecute. The accused had a shop opposite to the Pydownie Police Station, and was arrested on the 30th June whilst selling cocaine to a customer. Mr. Rustom said those people were now defying the law. The small fines which were being inflicted on them appeared to have had no effect. Not only verbal instructions were given to them, but notices were circulated in the vernacular throughout Bombay. The Magistrate remarked that the drug had done much harm in Bombay where very many cocaine eaters could be found. He fined the accused Rs. 25.—Ramji Purshotam, a grocer in Popatwadi, and Bhowdia Bhagwandia, a pan-seller in Gulalwadi, were next charged with selling cocaine without a license. The first accused was arrested by Inspector Cama, who, on searching his shop, recovered Rs. 35 worth of cocaine from it. The accused were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 40, respectively, in default, they were ordered to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery: and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 19TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 19th June. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Milley Dr	Neave Mr L W
Crookes Mr C P	Murphy Mrs
Booth Miss J	Moore Vet-Lt R E
Saunders Mr E H	Finlow Mr
Ridgley Miss E	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arundel Mr E W	Das Mr P R
Brenker Col W S	Wybrants 2nd Lt
Brett Maj W E	Dwarkadas Mr N
Huntingdon Mr J H	Howse Mr F W
Batty Mr Justice	Thornelay Mr T R
Kay Lt H O	Bowden Mr
Henderson Lt Col W G and Mrs	Kincaid-Smith Capt
Tatsumi Mr	Gilbert Miss J
Satow Sir E	Das Mr C C
Jenkins Sir Lawrence	MacTaish Mr D
Smith Mr E	Cook Mr J B
Crookshanks Lt C H	Pearson Mrs C F
Dawson Capt W O and Mrs	Collingridge Mr H
Cargill Mr H C	Wood Lt Col A H
Betts Mr C C and Mrs and inft	Cowie Mr F
	Colin Whyte Mr W
	Hoskens Mr C J A

FROM ADEN—George Asst-Surg E G.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, to Marseilles and London:—

Temple Mr J H	Hynes Lt E T
Farrington Sir H A	Gardner Lt R D
McCormick Capt and Mrs	Holmes Mr A C
Stuart Capt G R C	Cooke Mr
Perry Lt-Col F F	Turner Mr J Maurice
Collin Mr E A	Penfound Mr A
Campbell Col J H	Knox Miss
Halley Mr M W	Casperz Mrs
McCormick Capt	Nicoll Mr Thos
Tillard Mrs	Grace Mr
Jacob Maj C W	Melville Capt H G
Mackenzie Lady Constance	Glasgow Maj W J T
Meldrum Mr	Oertel Mr F O
Maid Lady Constance Mackenzie's	Bailey Mr A
Campbell Maj H M	Harris Lt
Cary Capt G N	Duxbury Lt
Norman Mr C A	Whyte Mr
Woolcombe Col	Reddell Mr Wm

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FUND.

LIBERALITY OF THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

WE learn from the Honorary Secretaries to the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee that His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has subscribed Rs. 3,500 to the fund that is being raised to send a team of Indian cricketers to England next year.

The following subscriptions have been paid or promised up to date:—

	Rs.
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar	3,500
H H the Aga Khan	3,300
Mr J N Tata (anything between .. 3,000 and 5,000)	
H H the Maharaja of Patiala	1,500
H H the Maharaja of Bikanir	1,000
H H the Maharaja of Mysore	500
H H the Raja of Kapurthala	500
H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar	500
H E the Viceroy	200
H E Lord Northcote	150
H E Lord Ampthill	150
Sir Dinshaw Petit Bart	Sums not stated yet.
Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	Sums not stated yet.
Mr B Baliah Naidu Garu	Sums not stated yet.
Mr M Buchi Babu	Sums not stated yet.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions yesterday.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CONVEYANCE.

Dagdu Krishnajee, Damjee Khetsey, and Gangaram Krishnajee were charged with forgery, of a deed of conveyance, abetment of forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and abetment thereof. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the first two accused; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin for the third.

Mr. Weldon, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were extremely simple. The first two accused acted as brokers to one Hassmalli Sullemanjee, who was anxious to buy a certain plot of land at Falkland Road. Instead of going, however, to the rightful owner of the land, the accused went to Nagar and induced one Bhiwa Gujajee, the original owner of the land, to execute a conveyance in respect of the land. The accused at the time represented to Bhiwa that the lands had passed to them, and on that representation induced him to make his thumb mark on the conveyance they had prepared, and promised to pay him Rs. 40 for his services. Bhiwa consented, and the two accused tried to register the conveyance at Nagar, but registration was refused on the ground that the property was not situated in Nagar jurisdiction. The accused then brought Bhiwa down to Bombay, and he was induced to put his thumb mark on a paper in the Registrar's office. The learned counsel said that when Bhiwa put his thumb mark on the conveyance, he did not know the contents of the document; and he put his mark on the false representation made by the accused to him.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution in support of the opening statement of counsel.

After the cross-examination of the complainant, his lordship asked Mr. Weldon to say on which charge he was to proceed against the accused.

Mr. Weldon said he would proceed on the charge of deception. The accused had forged a document, cheated the complainant, and got him to sell land that did not belong to him.

His lordship: But what is the deception? The document was signed by the complainant himself, and he knew what he was doing. I will direct the jury that there is no evidence of what constitutes deception in law.

The jury were directed to return a verdict of not guilty, and did so; and the accused were acquitted and discharged.

A PARSEE YOUTH IN TROUBLE.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Nadirsha Khurshedji, a Parsee, aged 19 years, was charged with the theft of photographic materials, valued at Rs. 200, a bill for Rs. 37-4, and with using as genuine a forged document. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The property in question belonged to Eruchshaw Dadabhoy, a dealer in photographic materials at Dhobi Talao, and the accused used to visit his shop as a friend. Between March and April last, the complainant fell ill and could not attend to his shop. He stated that during that time he lost many articles from his shop. About twenty days ago he had an occasion to visit the studio of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd where he saw the property in question. He inquired as to who brought it there and was given certain information. Three days after that he received an order from Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd for a kodak camera and he sent it to them with the accused. He was then given certain information by the manager of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd in consequence of which he informed the police. The accused was arrested on the 24th June, and made a statement to the police. He took them to the studio of Mr. Fred De Lair, from whom a bill for Rs 37-4 was recovered. That bill, the complainant said was also missing from his drawer. The accused had presented it to Mr. F. De Lair and received the payment.

Mr. Winterstyne, manager to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, deposed that the accused brought the articles to him about a month ago, and kept them with him for commission sale.

Mr. Fred De Lair said that the bill for Rs. 37-4 was presented to him on the 11th May 1903. It bore the signature of one Kawasjee Nusservanjee formerly a manager in the service of the complainant. He paid for the bill to a Parsee boy E. D. Engineer who presented it to him.—On the 22nd June, the complainant presented another bill to him and he refused payment as he had already paid for it. The complainant and the police took away the bill from him on the 26th June.

The Magistrate committed the accused on the above charges to take his trial at the current Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE HON. W. L. ALLARDYCE, Colonial Secretary of Fiji, who is now in London to consult with the Downing Street authorities on the affairs of that colony, accepted an invitation to the dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute to hear Mr. R. B. Haldane, K. C., M. P., read his paper on "The Cabinet and the Empire." Mr. Allardyce has had an official career covering a quarter of a century, and—a very unusual fact—the whole of it has been passed under the Government of Fiji. He has held almost every office in that erstwhile cannibal kingdom, and he edited for nine years the Government native journal, 'Na Mata," which is the vehicle for conveying official notices, proclamations, and desirable news to the brown-skinned aborigines of Fiji in their own language.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE
in the [illegible]

BIJAPUR NOTES.

THE Bijapur season, writes our correspondent, is now in full swing, and all the residents are labouring under a press of social engagements! Balls and theatricals—the amusements of the many—are discarded by them, as being wanting in that "soul" which is the essence and source of true pleasure. Fortunes, however, are made—or lost—a Bridge, and mental, physical, and choleric famities are tried by mosquitoe hunts. Real energy has been displayed in this direction. A disused tank, where erst while the noble elephant quenched his fiery tongue, has been filled up, and petroleum casts its baleful spell in most and ditch.

The birthday of the King Emperor was duly observed by "loyal hearts and true" in the morning the minions of the law displayed their prowess with agility and perspiration, some of the prancing steed pressure being only slightly [illegible] to approach the saluting flag. The day ended in the enjoyment of good fare and festive cheer at the table of our hospitable collector with the echoes of the "feu de joie" ringing in our ears, and other symptoms of past excitement throbbing through our views, the days which ensued have partaken slightly of the nature of three days uncorked soda water. There are also filled with deep feelings of regret, that Mr. Wray, our genial and rival, executive engineer, is being transferred to the giddy whirl of society at Belgaum. "For he that hath to him shall be given, and he that hat not from him shall be taken, even that which he hath."

APPEALS FROM A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Pragjee Virjee from a [illegible] of Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas, third [illegible]trate. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. R. T. Desai appeared for the accused. The magistrate had convicted the accused of theft in a dwelling-house and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, said: The only point urged by Mr. Khare for the accused which requires notice, is one which was not stated in the application on which the rule was granted. It is that the magistrate's record does not show that after accused (No. 2 before the Magistrate) pleaded, he was required to state whether he wished to cross-examine any of the witnesses for the prosecution. The only record is "no witnesses." We think that the magistrate should always show in his record that he has followed the provisions of the section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But having regard to the fact that the accused had the opportunity to cross-examine all the witnesses when they were examined in chief, we do not think, on account of the defect in the magistrate's record, we ought to presume that the proper procedure was not followed, and send the case back. We therefore decline to interfere and dismiss the appeal.

Their lordships also disposed of appeals from the same Magistrate's decision in the cases of Imperator against Ramchandra Govind, Luxmon Gunajee, Mahadeo Keshaw, and Dhondu Ramjee. The Magistrate convicted the accused of abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, and bound them over in a sum of Rs. 100 each to keep the peace for two years. The same four accused were convicted of a similar offence in another case, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months each, the sentences to commence on the expiry of the sentences in the other case. On a consideration of all circumstances of the cases, their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 5TH JULY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutta in G.
Hymns—317, 33, 553 and 530.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—229, 22 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—26 and 27.
Collections for the Cathedral High School.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—181, 553 and 176.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—311 and 6.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—311, 176, 124 and 477.
Offertories during the day for Church Expenses.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St Andrew's Church).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—217, 214 and 417.
Psalm—24 7-10, and 103.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong—Preacher Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for Church Expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—217, 322 and 261.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—221, 277, 271 and 233.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher Rev. L. E. Linzell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—270, and 175.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—291, 520 and 292.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.
11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—4, 221 and 197.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. K. Gearey.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher Rev. K. Gearey.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev E. Gearey.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Supply.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

GREAT PHOTOGRAPHIC NOVELTY.

POCKET DARK ROOMS.

ON Friday last the press had an opportunity of witnessing a series of demonstration at 56 Gracechurch Street, E.C, of a striking photographic novelty which is being placed on the market under the name of the Pocket Dark Room. The apparatus may literally and truly be described as a dark room of such small dimensions as to be carried in the pocket if need be and with it one can develop films or plates in daylight anywhere. An interesting and important feature is that the negatives are visible during the process of development, and moreover the developing fluid can be readily withdrawn and as quickly replaced by another solution, so that to all intents and purposes the device is a thoroughly efficient and practical substitute for the orthodox dark room. The Pocket Dark Room is moreover charged in daylight with plates or films without the aid of any extra attachment whatever, and the operator is not obliged to have recourse to the ordinary dark room from start to finish of operations, Ruby lamps, developing dishes, measures, staining of the fingers, and other unpleasant features of the practice of the "black art" are incidentally dispensed with and this novelty therefore promises to impart to the photography of the future a simplicity convenience, and freedom from various objections—so far as the dark room operations are concerned—that must gain many adherents to the popular hobby.

In appearance the Pocket Dark Room strongly resembles a small flat volume or folding pocket camera being handsomely finished in nickel plated metal and morocco leather. It is remarkably simple in use and takes one ounce only of developer. Made in [illegible] by the [illegible] Corp. [illegible]

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CAPITANA, CONCHAS TRABUCOS, in 50's	10	0
CREMA DE LAS ANTILLAS, in 50's	9	0
FOR LUCK, CHARM FOR SMOKERS, in 50's	8	0
NOBLESSE, REINITAS, in 50's	8	0
PRIMEROS, PRINCESAS, in 50's	7	0

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Wharfedale, 1,832 tons, Captain J G Gray sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Apolda, 2,869 tons, Captain A Orgel, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,169 tons, Captain J S E Metcalfe, sailed to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3,865 tons, Captain A Pankow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg. 29th May, via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 769 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Miss E Birch and friend, and 65 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, arrived here yesterday morning from Trieste via Karachi, with the following passengers:—Major Campbell and 2 friends, Mr Tod, Mr D Idelovitch and Mr Ali Mahomed Effendi.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Naiad	Capt R H J Stewart	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	E J C Hordern	R I M
Magdala		Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893	Davidson			E Tajbhoy
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Cuina	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Golob ria	3120	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Needles	2995	Turner			M M & Co
Falls of Keltie	2150	King			W & A G & Co
Naseri	912	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Kohinur	19.5	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Fultala	2692	Fry			M M & Co
Kt Commander	2716	Durant			F M & C
W Bridge	2206	Chivers			W & A G & Co
Arroyo	2207	Plough			A Yule & Co
Bezwada	3270	Arendeacon			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			Transport
Valetta	2749	Palmer	China	15-7	P & O Co
Palitana	1924	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Austria	4879	Biscardo			A L S N Co
Arabia	4187	Leigh			P & O S N Co
H M S Pomone		Jones			Royal Navy
Marienfels	3825	Pankow			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Bloemfontein	1701	Roberts	Garston	6-7	K N & Co
B	Othello	3327	Johnson	Karachi	8-7	F M & Co
D	R Reunion	1356	Carr	Rangoon	4-7	A G M Ajam
F	Vulcan	2201	Carter	Amsterdam	4-7	W&AG&Co
G	Naderi	1169	Metcalfe	H S Ports	2-7	B&P S N Co
L	Indravati	613	Mahomed	Repairing		Shepd & Co
P	Tara	2651	Herington	Berbera	6-7	Transport
O	H M S Perseus	2135	Pears	Stream	4-7	Royal Navy

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Karachi	4-7	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahomed			Do
Sabarmati	521	Ebrahim	Marmugoa	4-7	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Merton Hall	2767	Prowse	Karachi	7-7	K N & Co
2	Arabia	2310	Read	Liverpool	11-7	W&A G&Co
3	Howick Hall	2377	Kilvert	Port Said	9-7	Ralli Bros
5	Epsom	2970	White	Genoa	6-7	W& A G & Co
7	Tientsin	2555	Kenrick	Kobe	7-7	P & O Co
8	Agapanthus	2868	Purdon	Antwerp	5-7	F M & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	Aden	4-7	P & O Co
15	Shahn or	2198	Raffin	Cochin	15-7	E Tajbhoy
16	Huzara	1136	Bamber	P Gulf	7-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Arabia s	Leigh	Aden, June 28
	Marienfels s	Pankow	Hamburg, May 23
	Austria s	Calledaser	Trieste, June 12
	Melpomene s	Tosani	Kobe, May 7

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Fortunatus s	Robinson	Calcutta
	R I M S Canning	Gordon	Berbera
	R I M S Hardinge	Piffard	Berbera
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi
	Apolda s	Orgel	Hamburg
	Wharfdale s	Gray	Antwerp
	Naderi s	Metcalfe	Jeddah

The steamer Safari, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India S. N. Co's s. s. Manora left on the evening of 2nd.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's s. s. R. Rubattino, arrived at Naples yesterday morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—734 cwt myrabollams Goculdas Madhowjee; 39 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 54 bales wool [illegible]; 80 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; Ebjee Se[illegible] Madhowjee Kara; 254 bales wool S J Ma[illegible]; 75 bales wool [illegible] sweeping P Castoorchand; 450 [illegible]homed; 925 cwt w[illegible] Co. [illegible] cwt linseed cake Glade a[illegible].

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—10.0 cwt maize J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—5000 cwt cottonseed J A Begbie and Co; 3999 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 37 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 55 cwt deer horns Bundally Esmail; 75 cwt deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 26 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed; 350 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 227 cwt gum Padumsee Jethabhoy; 200 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 62 cwt coir yarn R B Kotwal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Agapanthus s—150 cwt poppyseed and 3159 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 240 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Othello s—10 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co. Ld.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Vulcan s—800 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—990 cwt gingellyseed, 1980 cwt linseed, 5940 cwt rapeseed, 990 cwt jowaree and 4 tons blackwood logs P Meherally and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Epsom s—2000 cwt linseed A Blaschock and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 6 bales cotton F Fischer and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arabia s—55 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—73 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 40 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th July.

1. There will be parade for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next the 8th instant when a lecture will be given by the Adjutant on the ·303 Lee Metford Rifle.

There will be no lecture on Monday the 6th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—July 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

For Consent Decree.

317-33—K D Shroff—Ramji Bhula vs Morarji Madhowji and others—Mulla and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

184-02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhanji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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Frederick and Therese Humbert and Emile Daurignac have been committed for trial to the Court of Assize of the Seine, Paris, for using forged documents and obtaining money under false pretences.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

WATERLOO AND ST. HELENA.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BASIL JACKSON in his "Notes and Reminiscences of a Staff Officer" (John Murray) relates many incidents of the Waterloo Campaign and of the captivity of Napoleon in St. Helena. The notes were printed as early as 1877 for private circulation; the writer died in 1889, aged ninety-four; and now his recollections of the eventful campaign in the early part of the nineteenth century are considered of sufficient interest to justify their presentation to a later generation of readers. Colonel Jackson was behind the scenes in the Waterloo campaign and in the drama at St. Helena, and his notes, although they do not bear the impress of the authority of the historian, have a special interest of their own. It is easy to see that he refrained from much that might have been said and avoided exaggeration in description or envenomed criticism of men and events. With the records of the campaign that ended in the battle of Waterloo we are most of us familiar, and few are ignorant of the record of the years spent by Napoleon in St Helena, but we may cull from these "Notes" many items of interest. Colonel Jackson was employed in 1815 on examining and reporting upon the various roads leading from Brussels to the French frontier. He described and named the various bridges spanning the river Dyle on the route afterwards followed by the Prussians when marching to unite with Wellington at Waterloo, so that he was justified in feeling that he had been of some service to the Allies on that momentous day. The Colonel was a junior on the Quartermaster-General's Staff during the war in Belgium. He hazards a few remarks, without at all assuming that he is warranted in casting blame on Napoleon, Blucher or Wellington in their conduct of the Waterloo campaign. He thought that as they must have expected that Napoleon would open the ball, the British and Prussian commanders should have had their armies nearer, instead of being forty miles apart, at the moment when "expecting the onset of the greatest and most energetic of modern Captains." Colonel Jackson declared that their tardiness, particularly Wellington's, "jeopardised the fate of Europe," in his opinion, one battle had they been able to give mutual support, would have settled the campaign. As it was Napoleon had the advantage of fighting them singly "beating Blucher and going very near to beating Wellington" That "very near," was very far, too. The Duke believed in his men; as he said, if he got into a scrape his soldiers got him out of it. Among the auxiliaries were many perfectly useless troops; this chronicler peeped into the forest which then existed near Waterloo and saw entire companies with arms piled, fires blazing, kettles steaming, the men lying about smoking with no thought for friend—or enemy. These were Dutch-Belgians who did not really care to fight against Napoleon. Muffling's estimate of the forest runaways was 10,000. They did not want to join the battle in which, as Wellington said, "the enemy just came on in the old style and were driven off in the old style." They preferred a sylvan retreat and a pic-nic.

On Waterloo day, as his chief had been mortally wounded, Jackson rode about as he pleased, and about seven o'clock in the evening he set off to see if the Prussians were coming. He met them marching along in skirmishing order with a slowness that seemed to him intolerable, and he returned to the field of battle. He states that the Duke met Blucher, after the day was decided, near the farm of La Belle Alliance, whereas the Duke says it was at Genapps. It can be of little consequence either way. Colonel Jackson was close to the two generals when they met, and as he was bearer of the Duke's order, which practically made him whipper-in of the troops before and on that day, he knew the country well. It was he, also, who announced the defeat of the French to the scattered divisions next morning. His description of the field of battle, of the stripping of the slain and the burial of the dead is ghastly. "A party of English ladies and gentlemen visited the ground from Brussels, but a single glance so shocked our fair countrywomen as to make them fly away like scared doves." We see that a hundred and eighty-five years before the South African war lady sightseers sought the realistic side of a campaign. The guns, the usual trophies of the victors were not given a thought by Sir George Wood who commanded the Artillery, when reminded of them by Sir Alexander Dickson, he ordered out parties of men to find and bring them in, but they had all disappeared. This had to be reported to the Duke, who towered in a rage, and swore that Sir George Wood must find the guns. The Prussians had been more alert and in the spirit of true monopolists had marched off with every piece to Genappe. The Prussian Commander, however, allowed himself to be persuaded to give up half the guns, which numbered altogether two hundred and sixty-six. "The Prussians were thus sad rogues in those days, both wholesale and retail," writes this critic. They were before him in a little private loot in Paris later. He had made all arrangements to annex a large gilt spread-eagle from the car of the famous horses on the arch of the Place Carrousel. Some Prussian officers who mounted the arch found the spread-eagle unscrewed and ready for flight and carried it off, in spite of its size, unobserved. It went to Berlin instead of to London.

In December 1815 Colonel Jackson was ordered to embark with a new Governor and his suite for St. Helena, and three months later he arrived on that island where he spent some years. Though daily supervising building close to Longwood, it was several months before he saw Napoleon, who kept the house for weeks together, thus making it difficult for the orderly captain on duty to be certain that the prisoner was safe. Napoleon subsequently granted an interview to Jackson in which he spoke of the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, and in reference to the latter place he made a characteristic remark: "Quand il n'y a pas d'autres moyens de se rendre maitres d'une place, il faut ouvrir la bourse et fermer les yeux." Jackson writes at some length on the different opinions expressed in regard to the Governor of St. Helena, Sir Hudson Lowe, and his treatment of his illustrious prisoner. He took enthusiastically the part of Lowe, and condemned Mr. O'Meara, Napoleon's medical adviser, whom he accused of being untrue to his salt. Jackson endorses Mr. Forsyth's account of the "Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena" which his friends consider entirely vindicated the character of Sir Hudson Lowe. With reference to the series of papers published in the St. James's Magazine by a man named Stewart, described as a confidential servant of Napoleon at Longwood, Colonel Jackson avers that no such person was so employed, and that Stewart's statements were a tissue of falsehoods. That Longwood was not an ideal residence for the great Napoleon, Jackson grants, but it was the only safe dwelling in which he could be placed. From any other house in the island escape would have been easy. Some of Napoleon's entourage said he did not want to escape, that he would prefer to be a prisoner with the eyes of Europe fixed on him than play a second part in France. This writer, in describing Napoleon, says: "Amongst a people like the French, who have thrown off all worship save that of La Gloire, there cannot be a doubt that Napoleon will go down to their posterity as the "Great," a title which writers of history have rarely awarded to any but wholesale spoliators and shedders of torrents of blood—the scourges of mankind," and then he turns to Mr. Forsyth for a perspicacious dissection of Napoleon. As his principal object in writing about St. Helena was to justify Sir Hudson Lowe, many pages are given to a laudatory notice of that general's services. He does not himself enter into much of the complaints that Dr. O'Meara made of the Governor's treatment of Napoleon, but quotes much of Forsyth's text and letters from Admiral Rous and Sir Harris Nicholas. The latter writes "My God! if people meet in the next world with a knowledge of each other, and with an exposure of their several falsehoods and villainy, what must have been the scenes between Sir Hudson, Las Cases and O'Meara." That Sir Hudson Lowe's post was a difficult one, and one in which, in the words of Count Montholon, who was in attendance on Napoleon at St. Helena, "an angel from Heaven as Governor would not have pleased them," there can be little doubt. When Jackson hinted to Montholon in Paris later that nothing could justify detraction and departure from truth in carrying out a policy, he merely shrugged his shoulders and observed "C'était notre politique, et que voulez-vous?" The question will always remain a vexed one in spite of the vindication and re-vindication of Sir Hudson Lowe.

"LORD CURZON'S FAILURE."

YESTERDAY'S mail brought us an advance copy of the long-expected "Open Letter to the Earl of Rosebery" entitled "The Failure of Lord Curzon." The author has adopted anonymity though quite aware that it is the thinnest of screens. But he has had twenty-eight years' acquaintance with India which suggests some knowledge of the matters he discusses and some explanation of the manner in which he writes. No one has criticised Lord Curzon's administration more freely than ourselves; but we offered criticism which was intended to assist Government in arriving at full cognisance of the feelings of the people of this country. On many of the points we are not in wide disagreement from the opinions of the author; but we protest against the peculiar manner in which he expresses them. We can hear the man hiss through his teeth and see his face distorted with hate. He attacks Lord Curzon with a bludgeon instead of meeting him with a rapier. At the outset he dubs his Excellency "An Empire builder, as your hot Tory calls the pushful and pugnacious idols of his admiration," then seeks to lay on his shoulders the responsibility for all the ills with which India has been visited though some of them came before his Excellency. The lay of his song is this: "Imperialism is one long drawn out, amazing folly, and Lord Curzon is its prophet in Asia." Lord Rosebery, too, is an Imperialist, quite as sound an Imperialist as Lord Curzon, and we found a difficulty in understanding why this tirade was made the subject of an open letter to Lord Rosebery until we read that on the occasion of his lordship's visit to India the author was presented to him and was good enough to listen to his views on some matters of public interest. The lesson to be drawn is that distinguished visitors would do well from engaging in promiscuous discussions while out here, and trust their friends to introduce men whose conversation is edifying and improving. The author complains of the striving after effect, the ever-present, often out of place pageantry, the bounding exuberance of a vainglorious personality, and compares them with the courtly yet simple manners which made Government House a centre of noble refinement in the days of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne. So have other critics, but not so crudely or with such a show of malice. He asserts that Lord Curzon in a short four years has offended beyond forgiveness the educated classes of Indians; that though continually face to face with famine he has refused to take the most experienced advice, whilst his policy is pushing the mass of the agricultural population lower and lower in the slough of misery and starvation, and that although most conciliatory in language he has initiated a manner of dealing with native princes, which must engender discontent, and these assertions among other offences he endeavours to substantiate. There is a substratum of truth in many of the things the author says, but we sincerely wish the book had never seen the light. So will the author when he finds that its effect is to create a reaction in favour of his Excellency—the inevitable result of extravagant condemnation.

PARA RUBBER IN MALAYA.

THE cultivation of Para Rubber in Malaya is of very recent date. The first plants reached Singapore in 1876, and were sent out from Kew. They did well; indeed according to the report sent home a year or two after the introduction of the plant they thrived splendidly, and it seems surprising that the possibility of a new and profitable industry did not at once suggest itself to the planters of Singapore. But as a matter of fact coffee planting was then in its most paying stage; prices ruled high, and planters being apparently assured of prosperity without making further speculative ventures gave but little attention to rubber growing. It was not until the year 1897 that para rubber was looked to as a possible source of income, and it is only now after a lapse of six years that it can be definitely said that there are prospects of profit in it. As a matter of fact the decline in the price of coffee, which has been so noticeable recently, makes it very necessary that the planters of Malaya should look in other directions if their prosperity is to be maintained. Since 1897 large areas have been planted with para rubber, and it is now stated that there are 12,000 acres, representing 1,500,000 plants, under cultivation. One apparent drawback to the rapid growth of the industry is the fact that a somewhat considerable capital outlay is required with no prospect of any return whatsoever for at least five years. Experience on Malaya has, however, proved that in the fifth year there is a small margin of profit after all expenses have been paid, and from thence onwards the plant begins to pay handsomely. Only planters who can afford to sink their capital with the full knowledge that they will see no return for years to come can take up the growing of para rubber. But at the same time figures which have been recently adduced prove that with only moderate good fortune the speculation is a very good one. We should imagine, however, that for some years to come the planter will be careful to associate with the growing of rubber some other industry which will assure him an immediate income. Para rubber is an eminently marketable commodity, and those who have undertaken to introduce it into Malaya are to be congratulated upon the success of their venture.

THE CHINESE AND FOOTBALL.

GOVERNOR CHAO, a Chinese official, who came into prominence in connection with the Boxer movement, and who now has charge of the Province of Hunan, is evidently of a far more progressive turn of mind than most of his compatriots. He is bent upon the introduction of the game of football amongst the Chinese, and his reasons are remarkable in view of the fact that he himself is a Chinaman and a member of of that higher strata of Chinese society which is so exclusive and so unmitigatedly conservative. He has taken up the promulgation of football not because he sees in it anything exceptionally great as a sport, but he recognises the power which it would have on the levelling of class distinctions and the removal of antiquated prejudices. He is a prophet of progress amongst his people, and he has done much by means of football to overturn some of those petty absurdities of custom and tradition to which the Chinese adhere so tenaciously. Football, he points out, immediately compels a change of dress, for the typical raiment of the Chinaman would be slashed into rags and tatters in the first scrimmage. Moreover the long finger nails which are a badge of distinction and of aristocratic breeding amongst the Chinese would be torn from the fingers of those who had the temerity to take them upon the field of football. Again the game is a direct blow at the pig tail. This picturesque appendage of the orthodox Chinaman is too tempting a handle not to be taken advantage of in the heat and excitement of a game of football. The levelling tendency which sport has in regard to caste is too well-known and has been too marked in this country to need any comment. Governor Chao will have all the sympathy of those who take any interest in the cause of progress in China. He has been successful so far in enlisting the students of the districts in which he labours in his project, and doubtless, if slowly, the leavening tendency will spread out of the region of his immediate influence and into other parts of China. A strange feature of this enterprise is that Governor Chao belonged to the anti-foreign party, and was naturally one from whom a very different policy from that which he is pursuing might have been expected.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FUND.

THE Joint Honorary Secretaries to the committee that has in hand the arrangements to send a team of Indian cricketers to England in the summer of 1904 have those who are giving the project their support will be glad to learn received a most encouraging letter from his Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. His Highness writing under date 29th June says: "It will give me great pleasure to subscribe Rs. 3,500 towards the fund you are raising in connection with the proposed visit of an Indian Cricket Team to England next year. The scheme has my heartiest sympathy, and I wish the team every success during their tour. I shall be obliged by your letting me know the names of the cricketers when the final selection has been made." The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, it is hardly necessary to point out, is an ardent and liberal supporter of all branches of sport in India. Among the Indian Princes his name stands high as a keen and enthusiastic supporter of cricket, and his liberal donation, the largest received so far to the fund that is being raised to meet the expenses of the tour, is but further proof of how much he has at heart the interests of Indian cricket.

SIR ERNEST SATOW, his Majesty's Minister at Pekin, who is visiting India, addressed a meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association yesterday afternoon. He assured the members of his sympathy with them in respect of the currency question in China, he dealt with the abolition of likin, and with various matters relating the indemnity. Answering a question as to the probability of the establishment of a gold standard in China, he said he believed that that desirable change was destined to be made ultimately, but there were many difficulties in the way, and he did not think it would come to pass for some years.

H. M. S. HYACINTH (cruiser) is to be commissioned on July 21 by Capt. the Hon. H. L. A. Hood as the flagship of Rear-Adml. Atkinson-Willes on the East Indies Station.

WE hear that Dr. J. P. Hen, C.I.E., has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

THERE are at present forty-five ships of all classes of his Britannic Majesty's Navy in commission at the Chinese Station.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived yesterday from England by the P. and O. mail steamer Arabia, were Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, and Sir E. Satow, Minister of Peking.

THE forthcoming visit of Lord and Lady Northcote to Lord and Lady Curzon in Simla at the beginning of next month promises to be an occasion of unusual festivity at Viceregal Lodge, and among other social events under arrangement is, we understand, a poudre ball.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, who have gone back to their summer holiday camp at Naldera, are expected to return finally to Simla on Saturday next, by which time the monsoon rains, which have made more than one false start, should be near to establishing themselves at the summer capital.

THE Mian Mir dasturi case, which has attracted a good deal of attention, has come before the Sessions Judge of Lahore on appeal. The sentence of the accused by the Cantonment Magistrate to two months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 has now been reversed, on the ground that neither dishonest nor extortion was proved to have been practised in the exaction of dasturi by the accused.

AN enterprising scheme, prepared by Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, is now afoot for carrying out large extensions and improvements at Annandale, the playground of Simla. The Government of India, the Punjab Government, and the Municipality all appear to be taking a sympathetic interest in the project, which if it can be fully carried out, promises to make Simla one of the most popular centres of sport in India.

FROM the 20th to the 26th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 288 Hindus, and 51 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 362, the death-rate being 36·9 per mille, and the mean for the 10 previous years being 31·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Measles 3, fevers 119, bowel-complaints 45, and other causes 195.

LORD BRASSEY has had the LL.D. degree of Dublin University conferred on him.

IN future women will be allowed to take degrees in the University of Dublin.

THE marriage of Mr. Ben Moore and Miss Mary Bell at Aylestone Church, near Leicester, was witnessed by a large number of people. The bridegroom, who is a cripple, rode into the church and up to the chancel steps on a hand-propelled tricycle. He remained seated throughout the ceremony, and at the conclusion was wheeled out beside the bride.

THE correspondent of the "Times" at Odessa writes on June 12:—It has been definitely decided by the Russian Ministry of Finance to maintain the Odessa-Persian Gulf service of steamers inaugurated two years ago by the subsidised Russian Steam Navigation Company. The order for the construction of two new vessels specially equipped for the Black Sea-Persian Gulf trade is being placed in St. Petersburg at the instance of the Ministry of Finance, whose wish it is that these vessels should be built throughout of Russian material in a Russian yard by Russian workmen. The ultra-protectionists course adopted by M. Witte in this matter of future ship-construction for Russia may be eminently patriotic, but for very many years to come it certainly will not pay.

NOT the least interesting, and by far the most picturesque, walking race yet held in London was the competition for the waitresses of the Far East Tea Rooms, held on June 12 at Shepherd's Bush. The course was from the Bush House Hotel to the tea-rooms in Regent Street. The girls, in their kimonas, and decked with fans and flowers (the costume they wear on duty), made a pretty group in the early morning sun as they stood, soon after seven, by the Green, ready to start. There were 10 of them, but only two or three hailed from Japan. A large crowd witnessed the walk, and a score or more covered the distance with them. Miss Wilson ("O Kiku San") led all the way, but at the winning-post O Kiku San (a Japanese girl) caught her up, and made a most exciting finish. A dead heat was the result. O Moto San was third, and three others finished within the hour. All of them were awarded prizes.

THE GORDON BENNETT RACE COURSE.

IT has been said that Ireland was selected as the venue for the motor car race for the Gordon Bennett trophy because the local authorities there might have less objection to the race than still exists in many parts of England. Granting the likelihood of that, says the Editor of the C. T. C. Road Book in the "Pall Mall Gazette", I doubt whether, all things considered a much better course could have been found anywhere, especially after the work of putting the roads into good order has been completed. Not that these roads require so much to be done to them as many might think. Irish roads have a bad reputation; it was deserved a few years ago, but there has been a great improvement within the last decade. Irish roads, broadly speaking, are yet far behind the standards of France and Scotland and the best English highways, but they are not so bad as many imagine. Perhaps they may best be placed on the level of the average English country road leaving the great highways out of the count. This description applies, in the main, to the particular road selected for the Gordon Bennett race. The £1,200 that the Automobile Club is spending over them, together with the local efforts that are being made, will put them all into excellent condition.

The start will be made from a point about half a mile south of Ballyshannon cross-roads, "convenient," as the Irish say, to the headquarters of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland. A good, smart starting run of two miles and a half terminates in a sharp descent to Hacklow Corner, an ugly turn to the left, for the rise towards Kilcullen. This section is a capital piece of road, and beyond the trimming of the grass at the sides, so that all the width possible may be allowed, needs little to be done to it. There is a very sharp turn on to the Carlow road, along which there should be some very fast times. The culvert bridges, which form the only real obstacle along the road, are being taken out and the road levelled down. It was through a "bump" in the road of this character that Mr. Edge had his break down in the Paris-Berlin race of 1901. He failed to notice the arch in the road owing to the dust raised by another competitor, his car flew up in the air, came down with a crash, and broke one of its springs, with the result that Mr. Edge had to retire. There is no likelihood of anything of the sort occurring in this race, since all along this route these culvert bridges are being removed.

Approaching Carlow the road winds more, and speed will have to be reduced. This part of the road illustrates a peculiarity one often comes across in Ireland. On most maps a direct road is still shown into Carlow, but this direct road was done away with eighty years ago, when the then proprietor of the demesne through which it lay induced the authorities to close the road and take over another he provided to go round the estate. This road is about a mile longer than the old road, with a very poor surface.

From Carlow to Athy is the worst part of the whole route. One curve succeeds another all along it. At Maganey Bridge, half way, there is a sharp turn to the left over a high arched bridge, and another rightangled turn immediately afterwards. This will be one of the most difficult portions of the road, and anything approaching a high speed will be impossible along it. Indeed, the holder of the trophy has estimated that twenty miles an hour will be the utmost possible speed between Carlow and Athy. About a mile before reaching Athy there is another awkward double turn and high-arched bridge, but I believe it is possible that this may be included within the Athy control, so that the cars will only come at it at moderate speed. Through Athy the route lies direct, most of it up a wide street, Athy is one of the most prettily-situated towns along the route, and would make a good centre for those desirous of seeing the race. There are several interesting historical places about the town that are well worth a visit, for Athy was on the border of the Kildare Marche, and was the scene of many a historic incident. From Athy to Ballishannon and Kilcullen we may look for some of the real speed work. The road is almost straight, and the hills will present little difficulty to the high-power cars engaged. In places the road is too narrow to allow of passing, but there are opportunities for this at many points, and the rear car will not have long to wait for its chance. This brings us back to Ballyshannon, and completes the circuit of the small portion of the figure of eight which the course forms.

At Kilcullen the cars will turn sharp to the left, opposite a place bearing the significant sign of "Flanagan's MotorBar," the proprietor of which is apparently determined to be up-to-date at all costs. It is fortunate that the bar is not on the opposite side of the road; had that been the case, he would have been well advised to postpone his apparent renovations till after the race. For there is a house opposite that I would not occupy, on the day the race comes along, for a heavy insurance. After that comes a good but sometimes narrow road on to the Curragh. Here we are brought into the closest touch with sport, for the name Cuirreach means racecourse, and races are said to have been held on the Curragh for the last two thousand years. It is a real blending of the ancient and modern to bring the motor-cars round here. Then to the left on to the main Dublin road there is another sharp turn, where part of the bank on the opposite side is being cut away, so that any car overshooting its mark at this corner may be run on to the grass in safety. And so to Kildare, the largest control on the route. A control it may be explained, is a provision for the safety of the inhabitants of a town. Wherever a control is fixed the cars may only proceed at a fixed pace, preceded by a motor-cyclist. There will be no racing through the streets. That is left for the open country. Beyond Kildare, after a series of sharp rises and falls, there is a level bog stretch to Monasterevin. A curious characteristic I have noticed in these bog roads is the way in which they give under a heavy car. Riding behind one of these one can plainly see the road oscillating under the wheels of the car, as if it were only a strip of earth laid over the bog. Opposite the grey stone gates of the Marquis of Drogheda's mansion, Moore Abbey, there is rather a sharp swerve to the right, and along the portion towards the town there are, at present, frequent patches of loose stones, showing the repairing that is being done. The road over the high-arched bridge across the Grand Canal at Monasterevin has also been repaired, but the bridge remains as much of an obstacle as ever. After this there is easy [illegible] to Fallybrittas, where good Saxons may be [illegible] to know that the Irish under O'Dempsey defeated the English under the Earl of Essex and took so many feathers off the English helmet that the place was long afterwards known as "the Pass of the Plumes." And so to Maryborough Heath over a road that will be improved by the day of the race, but is still none too wide. At Ballydavis cross-roads where the main road is left, is the most difficult turn on the road. Imagine a steep descent, a sharp turn to the left along a narrow lane, a pond at the side, and the slope of the road lying the wrong way! No car dare take that turn at even a moderate speed. A hundred yards further is an easy turn to the right along a narrow lane to the junction with the main road from Maryborough to Stradbally where there is a sharp turn eastward. A short rise and fall is followed by a level bog stretch, the road fenced in; then a long hard climb, where the Rock of Dunamase, and its gaunt ruins of Strongbow's old castle, keeps ward over the scene. A succeeding drop, and then an all-downhill run into pleasant little Stradbally. The surface on this part is good and it is fortunate that Stradbally has a wide street, for the cars are likely to thunder down into it at their fastest. Running straight through the town, the cars will keep on along the Carlow road for the hardest climb on the course.

There is over a mile of it to the top of Windy Gap (the popular description, and usually an apt one, in Ireland, for any pass between the hills), but the gradient is well within the compass of every car that will be competing. A fine run down for a mile and a half (and what a glorious view there is on it!—But racing motorists have no time to study scenery), then an easy decline to the Kilkenny road. The first half of this portion, from the top of the Gap, is about the best of the whole route, with a splendid surface, and as smooth as may be desired, but the latter part is not so good, and being often tree-shaded is more likely to be affected by rain. Moreover, it is narrow, and although the side grass has been cut away to a considerable extent it will be practically impossible for one car to pass another. Consequently there should be some hard racing on the broad stretch of the Kilkenny road through Ballylynan to Athy, perhaps the broadest part of the whole route. Cars that have been bottled up in the lane will do their utmost to pass opponents here. Thence the route is retraversed to the finishing point at Ballyshannon. This part of the road is thus covered twice in each circuit of the figure 8, and is naturally being generally selected as the place from which to view the race. Taken as a whole, the route may be considered a good one; and I write after having seen it a week or two ago undergoing preparation. Mr. Charles Jarrott considers that, with the exception of some dangerous turns, it compares favourably with the road-racing course on the Continent, and it would not have been easy to find a much better all-round course in the United Kingdom. Indeed, while I was over in Ireland, I heard a whisper that there is some talk of making this a permanent motor-racing course. In such a case a large amount of money, some £20,000, would be spent in making it more suitable still. So far as the inhabitants of the district are concerned I do not think there would be any obstacle raised to this. They are keener on the race than any one.

IN the course of a trial at Carnarvon it was stated that in North Wales the custom prevails of making a collection from those present at funerals, the money being handed to the clergy or ministers instead of burial fees. Counsel said there was no doubt a relic of the old [illegible] practice of payment for the dead.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IRISH MOTOR RACE.

GERMAN COMPETITOR WINS.

DANGEROUS RACING.

ENGLISH AND AMERICANS OUT OF THE RACE.

A TRIUMPH OF ORGANISATION.

LONDON, JULY 2.

M. Jenatzy, the German competitor, won the Gordon-Bennett Motor Car Race, beating the Chevalier Rene de Knyff, the French competitor, by ten minutes.

A heavy thunderstorm made the roads dangerous, and before the race was half finished the English and Americans, owing to accidents to their machinery and other mishaps, were out of the race.

Charles Jarrott of England smashed his car and broke his collar bone, and his chauffeur injured his arm.

The winner's time in the Gordon Bennett motor car race was six hours, thirty six minutes, and nine seconds.

The race was a triumph of organisation and not a single spectator was injured.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

"TIME RIPE FOR INVESTIGATION."

AN ENQUIRY PROCEEDING.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the House of Lords last night a discussion again took place on the Tariff question, Lord Rosebery demanding more information regarding the Government enquiry, the existence of which he said he doubted.

The Duke of Devonshire replied that all the members of the Cabinet agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that the time was ripe for an investigation.

His grace said the Cabinet was at present conducting an enquiry, but whether the country would be asked to give its mandate could only be decided when the examination was concluded.

Many like himself gravely doubted the expediency of taxing the food of the people.

THE UNIONIST FREE TRADERS.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH CHAIRMAN.

OFFICE TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee of Unionist Free Traders.

It is proposed to appoint a paid Secretary and establish a Central Office.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MOTION IN THE CAPE ASSEMBLY.

EDUCATION IN THE TRANSVAAL

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Cape Assembly has agreed to a motion strongly opposing the importation of Asiatics.

Sir Gordon Sprigg said he would consider the possibility of amending the Immigration Act in order to exclude Asiatics from the Cape if they were introduced into South Africa.

A meeting of Burghers convened by Potha was held at Heidelberg yesterday, and after a speech from Botha, resolutions were adopted protesting against the system of education whereby the Dutch was treated as a foreign language, and regretting the proposed introduction of Asiatics as likely to close the country to white immigration.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

SMASHING AMERICAN SPECULATORS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The short time movement in the Lancashire cotton spinning trade is extending. Some firms are working their mills one week and closing the next. Others are closing on Saturdays and Mondays.

Throughout the whole trade there is now a great restriction on the output, and operatives are prepared to do everything to smash the speculators in America who are cornering in cotton.

SUBSIDIES TO MERCHANT CRUISERS.

EXISTING BOUNTIES NOT TO BE RENEWED.

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Arnold Forster announced that the Admiralty did not propose to renew the existing subsidies to merchant cruisers in time of war.

THE ROYAL ACCOUCHEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Princess Charles of Denmark has been delivered of a son.

"GAZETTE" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Thomson is confirmed as Judge-Advocate-General of India, vice Colonel Balfe, retired.

Colonel Cardew is granted a further extension as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India at Simla until the 1st of April next.

Captain Bowen has five years' extension in the Ordnance Department.

Major K. M. Foss, of the Indian Army, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major W. N. Campbell, Indian Army, is transferred to the retired list.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

It is notified that the regimental centre of the 12th and 48th Bengal Pioneers will be at Bareilly.

The Hon. Captain A. Reynolds, of the Bombay Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire with effect from yesterday.

ROYAL ARTILLERY POSTINGS.

Major the Honourable Sclater Booth has been posted to No. 102 Battery, Field Artillery, and Captain Reed, V.C., to "K" Battery, Horse Artillery.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenants Morgan, No. 70 Company, and Festival, No. 34 Company, Garrison Artillery.

THE INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

REVISED RULES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Revised rules for admission to the civil division of the Indian Order of Merit are published. The order is to consist of three classes, and will be conferred upon natives of India, whether servants of Government or not, as reward for personal bravery shown in aid or support of public authority or safety. The insignia are for the first class gold; for second silver with a gold wreath; and for the third class silver only, to be worn on the left breast pendant from a dark red ribbon with blue edges. Admission to the third class, and subsequent promotion for additional acts of bravery to the second and first classes, lies with the Government of India. Recommendations for the reward will be forwarded in case of civilians through district officers to the local Government, and in case of native officers and soldiers, through the usual military channels. In special cases a money grant may be conferred in addition to the Order, but this will not usually be the case in the civil division.

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA.

The Viceroy returns to Simla this evening, and Lady Curzon comes in to-morrow from Naldera.

Sir E. Satow arrives here on Monday, and stays at Viceregal Lodge.

THEFTS FROM LANOWLI RAILWAY WORKS.

BOOTY DROPPED ON THE METALS.

POONA, JULY 3

A few days ago the Raichore mail, on leaving Lanowli, encountered obstructions, and came to a dead stand. The guard and driver, getting down, discovered a large piece of copper sheeting at the rear of the train. The train would have passed safely, but the copper came into contact with one of the coupling pipes of the automatic brake, and punctured it. The copper was brought to Poona, and Mr. Foard, Superintendent of the Railway Police instituted enquiries with Mr. MacNeill, the District Locomotive Superintendent. At first no copper could be found missing, but on carefully going through the indent of the company's stock it was found that a copper sheet was missing. Mr. Foard ordered one man to be arrested. Some few years ago numbers of robberies occurred at the Lanowli workshops. By a mere accident a large quantity of stolen articles were discovered in the Bingwada village, near Lanowli. The articles were loaded in bullock carts to be taken to Panwel and thence shipped to Bombay. The discovery made on this occasion was due to the coper being dropped on the track. The thieves were proceeding along the line when the train arrived suddenly, only giving them time to drop the copper and jump off the track.

THE MILITARY CRIME AT POONA.

MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

No trace of the murderer has as yet been discovered. A very plausible reason is now given to account for the murder. It is stated that at the conclusion of the recent King's birthday parade an enquiry was held into the cause of some erratic firing. Jamadar Bijesing blamed sepoy Kisoresing, and on the latter protesting the insinuations little too violently was punished in the form of half an hour's extra drill. This preyed on his mind, and led to the crime which he committed five days later.

THE AGRIHORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING AT POONA.

THE COMING FLOWER SHOW.

A meeting of the members of the Agrihorticultural Society of Western India was held to-day, Mr. Younghusband Commissioner of the Central Division, presiding. Up to the present the Society has been content with managing the Empress and Bund Gardens, and efforts have been directed hitherto in making these self-supporting. A substantial balance stands at the credit of the working committee. The Society intends enlarging the scope of its usefulness by taking in hand the study of insect pests, fungoid diseases, and other scientific investigations. In future the society will give prominence to economic botany. The Imperial Agricultural Department now possesses a cryptogamic botanist and entomologist, and it is anticipated that the Society will experience no difficulty in obtaining expert advice.

A committee has been appointed to manage this year's Flower Show, which will take place on the 3rd of September. An excellant departure is to be made in the allotment of prizes, extra prizes being sanctioned for exhibits from gardens of men of limited means, who are otherwise unable to compete with those who spend large sums on rare plants.

MADRAS MAIL TRAIN DERAILED.

MOUNTED INFANTRY COMPANY DETAINED.

THEIR DEPARTURE FOR SOMALILAND.

BANGALORE, JULY 3.

The mail train from Madras, due here at 6 this morning, was badly derailed at 3 o'clock in passing the points of Kamasamdrum station, near the Kolar gold fields. A brake van, a bogie third class carriage, a bogie first, and a composite vehicle left the metals, and have blocked the traffic. Relief trains left immediately from Jolarpett Junction and Bowringpett to tranship the mails and passengers. It is feared that the special troop train which left here with the British Mounted Infantry Company at 7-40 this morning for Bombay and Somaliland will be detained at the scene of derailment. The composition of this force was, as wired yesterday, the men representing the Warwick, the Liverpool and the Seaforth Regiments. The Middlesex and Essex bands of the garrison played them out, Generals Eccles, Nixon, and Sir Donald Robertson being on the platform to speed them.

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

WON BY CAPTAIN PEEL'S TEAM.

The finals of the Handicap Polo Tournament was won this evening by Captain Peel's team with a Handicap of 5 goals against the Sappers's team playing plus 1 goal. The winners only added a subsidiary to their handicap score, while the sappers compiled 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

BUSY SCENE AT BOMBAY DOCKS.

From an early hour yesterday the scene at the Jetty Shed Prince's Dock was one of excitement, and the officials had a very busy time. The 27th Punjab Infantry, which has been under orders to proceed on active service to Somaliland, was brought to Bombay in three special troop trains from Deolali for embarkation in the Royal Indian Marine steamers Hardinge and Canning. The first train reached the Prince's Dock at 6 a. m. and the other two followed at intervals of half an hour. The fourth train conveying the mules for the regiment and for the general staff arrived at the Dock from Poona at 7-50 a. m. The troops were immediately detrained as the trains reached the Dock, and fatigue parties were detailed for work. The Dock staff under Messrs. Walker and Pissey, Deputy Dock Masters, had hard work to do in getting the baggage animals on board, but it was carried out with commendable promptitude. The animals were sent on board through gangways. Shortly before 2 o'clock everything was completed without any hitch greatly to the credit of the Dock staff. Lieutenant Boitoe, A.V.D., has also had a busy time for the last three days in examining the animals before they were sent on board. The embarkation was carried out under the supervision of Major C. E. Baynes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, assisted by Sergeant Major Bostock. The men who are mostly sikhs are stalwart and of fine physique, and they will doubtless give a good account of themselves when opposed to the Mullah. The usual medical inspection took place before the men were sent on board. The R.I.M.S. Hardinge, Captain A. J. G. Biffard, which left the Prince's Dock shortly after 3 o'clock conveyed the following:—8 officers, 14 native officers, 659 non-commissioned officers and men, 45 followers, 7 horses, and 372 boxes of ammunition, 27th Punjab Infantry; and 1 officer, 5 warrant officers, 1 man (British), 19 followers, and 1 horse, Brigade Supply Office Column. The names of the officers are:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry; Major W. B. Mullins, Captain H. L. Tomkins, Lieutenant H. E. Reinhold, Lieutenant A. Lister, Lieutenant M. L. Pecock, Lieutenant H. G. Wilmer, Lieutenant W. G. Hutchinson, and Lieutenant J. A. Longrid, Brigade Supply Office column. The Canning under the command of Commander R. W. W. Gordon, which sailed by the same tide, carried 3 officers, 2 native officers, one hospital assistant, 62 non-commissioned officers and men, 106 followers, 120 mules, 1 pony, 69 boxes of ammunition, and 2 maxim guns, 27th Punjab Infantry. Besides she has on board 1 officer, 1 follower, and 1 horse, 28th Bombay Pioneers; 1 native officer, 8 followers, 9 horses, and 12 mules. General Staff; 4 followers, 2 horses, and 2 ponies, Supply and Transport Corps; 1 warrant officer, 1 native officer, 14 followers, and 1 pony, No. 15 Transport Corps. The following are the officers:—Major C. W. O'Bryen, Captain C. W. Keene, and Lieutenant D. L. W. Passey, 27th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant H. W. Tobin, 28th Bombay Pioneers. The transport Tara, which is lying at the P. Shed, Prince's Dock, is being fitted up, under the direction of Mr. Bomonjee Wadia, for the British Mounted Infantry, which is timed to sail on the 6th instant. She is also receiving on board Commissariat stores.

NAGAR NOTES.

We have not had much to complain of in the way of weather lately, says our correspondent. As far as rain is concerned we are above our average, and it has been the sort of rain we want for our crops, not falling all in one day, but a little at a time. The districts have not however been so fortunate as headquarters, and the Kunbi grumbles with all the despondency of an English farmer and perhaps with more justification. During some of the storms the lightning has been severe. In one compound in the British Infantry lines milk buffalo was killed on the 11th instant. Kharif cotton sowing is general now, and labour expensive, coolies earning 6 to 7 annas daily. How does the political economist explain the fact that when grain is cheap wages should be so disproportionately high and vice-versa. Plague though it has slain its thousands cannot be entirely responsible for this.

Socially, though the month has not been very gay beyond the usual round of dinner, etc. we have to record two amusing Pagal Gymkhanas. The first was one given by the 25th Bombay Rifles, at which the final event, a costume ball for British officers on "beils"—was indescribably funny. The only pity was that the course was not better kept. The other Gymkhana was got up by the Connaught Rangers at their Mess, and as all the events were for ladies, the fair sex turned up in numbers and their best frocks, and did their duty manfully—we should perhaps say, in a lady like manner. The Egg and Spoon Race was most exciting. Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Fisher had to run the final heat a second time, and Mrs Fisher won eventually. Miss Murray won the Potato Race with some ease. Other prize winners were Mrs. Ghosal and Mrs. Dickins. The Telegram Race we thought a little too difficult, as among so much talent, the winning lady only guessed two words out of the seven to be supplied. A cricket match between the Gymkhana and the Rangers is to take place to-day (2nd) We wish the Gymkhana luck but we fear the worst. The institution of a practice net at the Club is however a great advance. We are being honoured at present with a visit from the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Bombay, and looking forward to meet him at a garden-party at the Collector's on Saturday, the 4th. It is reported that never within the memory of the oldest resident have there been so many "of the cloth" in Nagar.

On the 8th instant there is a race meeting, and there are rumours of the coming of outstation horses and a real live "bookie."

The Tent Club have had two more meetings this month. A second one at Kopargar provided another five boar. We wish them game, pig, and good going, for they have a reputation to regain. Is it not known to history that our predecessors laid low ten goodly boar on one fine morning when a certain spot in Nagar was the meet of the Presidency!

BELGAUM NOTES.

His Majesty's birthday, writes our correspondent, was celebrated in the usual manner by a parade of the troops and a feu-de-joie which was witnessed by a large company both of Europeans and natives. In the evening the Commissioner, S. D, was "At Home" to a large gathering of native gentlemen and civillians. Some excellent conjuring formed the chief feature of the evening's entertainment, which concluded with the persentation of Pan-supari.

The reorganisation of the 22nd Madras Infantry continues apace. Most of the officers have been scattered either to other regiments or to the recruiting grounds, and the Mess members at present only four. Some 80 or 100 Punjabis whose physique and soldierly bearing leaves nothing to be desired have been drafted to the station to form the nucleus of the reformed regiment. We are looking forward to the day when the regiment will possess a band.

The event of the week has been the performance on two successive nights of "His Excellency the Governor." The piece was perhaps a trifle ambitious for amateur to attempt, but their courage was completely justified by success. Among the gentlemen Mr. Okelly as "His Excellency the Governor" was thoroughly at home in his part and seems to possess the giftrare among amateurs of appearing quite at his ease on the stage even when not engaged in speaking. The important part of "Private Secretary" was played by Mr. Tudor Owen. We confess that a touzled red wig and a dishevelled tie hardly seems an appropriate costume for the part, but taking the make-up for granted, Mr. Tudor Owen's acting was in every way admirable. Captain Day as the "Colonial Secretary" was adequate. The only weak character was that of Captain Career, "Aide-de-Camp to the Governor." The gentleman who played this part seemed to have completely misunderstood the character, his attitudes were stiff and his enunciation noisy; while his attempts to be comic were entirely out of place. Of the ladies Mrs. Longfield, as sister of the "Colonial Secretary," played the affected and haughty "Grande Dame" to perfection; Mrs. Muscroft as "Stella" was full of spirit, and Mrs. Bruce made a charming and ingenuous "Ethel." Of the minor characters Messrs. Kunhardt and Ward as the "Secretary and Butler" were irresistibly funny. The thanks of the station are due to the whole company for a delightful entertainment.

We are glad to hear that there have been no further cases of cholera amongst Europeans at Naini Tal since the 21st June. Sporadic cases occur in the bazaar, but the disease seems lessening generally, though it appears to be epidemic in the district around. This should dispose of the alarmist's reports which have been in circulation without any foundation in fact. The weather at Naini Tal is reported to be bright and fine with occasional slight storms, and no signs of the monsoon at present.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF QUESTION.

That, as Mr. Chamberlain writes to one of his convenient correspondents we are in for a big fight, is daily becoming more evident. The debate in the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery's elaborate speech to the Liberal League, and the lively proceedings of the past few days in the House of Commons are as it were only preliminary skirmishes. The actual commencement of the more serious hostilities will be when Mr. Chamberlain takes the field. This, we are assured, will not be until the autumn. But who can tell? There is still a possibility to say the least that a general election may be upon us in the next few weeks, though it is said that neither sides wants it at present, and we may be quite sure that his majesty would rather the dissolution were postponed until after he has entertained M. Loubet and paid his visit to Ireland. Report credits the king with saying that it would be a national calamity if anything were to occur to prevent him from going to Ireland next month; and this seems to be the universal opinion among Irishmen not excluding the political element. The latter talks about the Land Bill having been imperilled by Mr. Wyndham's refusal to make certain concessions to the Nationalists; but although the latter are in a fighting mood it is significant that when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asked permission to move the adjournment of the House, they did not rise to support him. It is true that they did not on this occasion vote en masse with the Government, but even if instead of abstaining from the division they had voted with the Liberals it would not have put Mr. Balfour out of power. It is said that on Tuesday evening there was a time before the Unionist-absentees returned to Westminster from Ascot when they could have defeated the Government had they wished to do so. But the division was postponed until later and the Government had a majority of 41. They are said to be divided whether to let the Bill go or to take it as it stands. There is a third alternative, namely, the surrender of the Government; but there is a pretty general consensus that however much Mr. Wyndham personally may be desirous of meeting the wishes of the Nationalist party the landlord section of the cabinet are absolutely unyielding. The principal point in dispute is as to the fixed minimum price. The Bill provides that purchase agreements are to be sanctioned whenever the annuity payable by the tenant is from 10 to 30 per cent. below his rent if that rent has been judicially fixed since 1896, and from 20 to 40 per cent. below the rent if it was fixed before 1896. For this provision the naturalists desire to substitute one aiming at the abolition of the maximum limits of reduction, and providing that the annuity payable in the case of a second term rental shall be not less than 15 per cent. below the existing rent, and in other cases not less than 25 per cent. below the rent. To return to the debate initiated by Viscount Goschen it is admitted that his speech was a masterly exposition from the free trade point of view. Lord Lansdowne with marked generosity: said of it, "I doubt whether any speech which has been recently delivered in this House has more moved the audience which listened to it." Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a member of the Cabinet, came out rather more strongly than was expected as a freetrader and the Duke of Devonshire, though extremely judicial, did not certainly convey the impression that he is ready to take what free traders contend is a huge leap in the dark. There is one point on which satisfaction is generally felt, and that is the snib administered by Lord Goschen to the rather too energetic Premier of New Zealand. Mr. Seddon said the noble Viscount is rather impetuous. He has already held language to the effect that if we do not grant what is now asked—that is, a preference to their exports—they would see whether it is not necessary to make arrangements with foreign countries. That is not the way to tickle the public opinion of this country. I am not sure that Mr. Chamberlain if he could have done so would not have joined in the cheers which greeted this well deserved rebuke, for Mr. Seddon is a rather embarrassing supporter when he is on the war path.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND GERMAN MEASURES.

The Marquis of Lansdowne took an important part in the Lords' debate, and his attitude is made the subject of special complaint in Liberal circles, possibly because of the well-known traditions of his house. But he did not admit having gone over bag and baggage to Mr. Chamberlain as might be supposed from some of the lamentations in Liberal papers. He was very careful as it seems to make it clear that he still has an open mind on the subject, and it must be remembered that he spoke not only as the minister responsible for controlling our relations with foreign powers, but as one having amongst living politicians of ministerial rank a unique experience of our Empire. Since Lord Dufferin's death Lord Lansdowne is the only English public man who has been both Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India. If anybody, therefore, understands the Colonial and Indian aspects of the question it should be Lord Lansdowne. But it was with reference to these aspects that Lord Lansdowne was silent, and, therefore, his speech, though exceedingly lucid as most of his utterances are, was in one respect disappointing. However, it was not as it abundantly clear disappointing to the supporters of Mr. Chamberlain who have seized upon what the Foreign Secretary said respecting Germany, and are as they are entitled to do using his disclosures for all they are worth. I refer to what has been called the "German threats." After recapitulating the facts that led up to Germany's exclusion of Canada from the most-favoured nation treatment accorded by Berlin to the rest of the British Empire, Lord Lansdowne said:—"As was to be expected, the Canadian Government protested against this, and we supported that protest by the best arguments we could produce. We pointed out that no privileges were taken away from Germany, and that her imports into Canada remained on the same footing as the imports of all other foreign Powers; but our protests did not prevail; and the result was that after five years of unavailing negotiation—that is to say, in the spring of the present year—the Canadian Government placed a surtax on imports from Germany. That surtax has led to considerable negotiation and discussion, which is still in progress; and in the course of it we have been given to understand, first, that Canada is liable to find herself subject to further differential treatment by the German Government, and not only that, but that if, as probably would be the case, other British Colonies should follow the example of Canada, and give a preference to British imports, then this country, the mother country, in spite of the fact that we open our ports widely to German imports—this country probably will not be allowed to continue in the receipt of the most-favoured-nation terms. Now that created a very serious situation." He went on to say:—"A British Colony has been made to suffer for the preference given to the mother country, and the mother country has had it intimated to her, and not obscurely, that she will be denied the most-favoured-nation treatment if other British Colonies do the same thing. I am anxious for the House to understand that we do not for a moment dispute the right of Germany to resort to measures of this kind; but what are we to do? Are we to tell the Canadian Government frankly that we are unable to help them? Are we to tell the Canadian Government that they have got into trouble owing to their desire to deal liberally with our commerce, and, therefore, we invite them to take back the preference they gave us in 1898? Neither of these courses would be a course which any Colonial Minister would find it very agreeable to take; and surely we are not unreasonable when, in view of the situation I have endeavoured to describe, we propose that the whole of this question of the possibility of making special arrangements for the national trade as between the mother country and the Colonies—that the whole of that important question should be thoroughly considered de novo. If we had refused to give that amount of consideration to the requirements of the Colonies, I think we should have displayed to the world an amount of indifference to Canadian interest and sentiment which I do not believe is felt by any member of this House of Parliament." With reference to what Lord Lansdowne remarked about most-favoured-nation treatment I would call attention to an interesting letter in the "Times" from the pen of the Financial Member of Lord Curzon's Council. Without giving his opinion on the question that is causing so much perturbation at home Sir Edward Law discusses value or otherwise of this so-called most-favoured-nation treatment. I say so-called, for he has given some good people a bit of a shock by showing that this "privilege" in fact constitutes "no guarantee against the common practice of showing less favour to British trade than to that of any other nation." The most-favoured-nation treatment he declares simply results in an undertaking that cotton goods coming from England will not be taxed higher than if coming from some other country, it being perfectly well-known that England is the only country from which they will be imported; it does not secure any favoured treatment of cotton goods. His letter in its entirety is worthy of attention. The "Times" awards it the honour of a prominent position and big-type

BRITISH vs. FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

An interesting question by a Welsh member has elicited an interesting answer from Mr. Chamberlain. The Colonial Secretary was asked if he would consider the advisability of inviting the assistance of Colonial Governments in an investigation of the extent to which, in each of the Colonies, the produce and manufactures of the Colonies have in recent years displaced or are displacing similar British products hitherto imported; and the causes of such displacement, on lines corresponding to the invitation in respect to the inquiry into the displacement of British by Foreign imports contained in his despatch of 28th November, 1895. The following is Mr. Chamberlain's reply:—The difficulties of investigating the movement of trade which does not pass through the Custom Houses appear to be insuperable, but the information already in our possession with regard to the exports of British and Irish produce to the Colonies shows a large and continuous increase. The yearly average figures for the five-year periods 1876-1880, 1881-1885, 1886-1890, 1891-1895, 1896-1900 are as follows:—£67,455,270, £81,294,831, £81,186,508, £75,168,121, £86,043,165; and the figures for 1902 are £109,028,611.

"PUNCH" AND THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Some people express surprise that "Mr. Punch" should have taken up such a strongly hostile attitude towards Mr. Chamberlain's scheme (vide Mr. Sambourne's rather premature cartoon "Foiled" and Mr. Reid's decidedly funny sketch of the Colonial Secretary being kicked out of a cottager's house while explaining the advantages of putting a tax of food). But I do not know that there is much foundation for the astonishment referred to. "Punch" is generally supposed to represent in his cartoons the views of the majority, and I do not suppose that even Mr. Chamberlain would deny that for the present at all events he is in a minority. Whether when he starts on his campaign of speechifying in the country in the autumn he will convert us all to his way of thinking remains to be seen; but just now the flowing tide is not running in his direction. Apart from these considerations we must not forget "Punch's" traditions. As Mr. Gladstone said in a speech he delivered in Edinburgh ten years ago that "popular periodical," as he called it, manifests "whenever it can" "the Liberal sentiments by which it has been guided from the first" "apropos" political cartoons the new agitation is inspiring the genial caricaturist Mr. Gould to some particularly happy efforts. Indeed from the first all his best work has been inspired by Mr. Chamberlain with whose career his name as a cartoonist if it lives will always be associated. Mr. Gould's least successful work has been associated with Mr. Gladstone whose features as he pourtrayed them were never those of the Grand Old Man. Mr. Gould is not much more fortunate as a caricaturist with Mr. John Morley.

BARTS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Oh! those egregious Barts. "Sir John Dorington on Wednesday asked the Home Secretary with reference to a petition presented to his Majesty signed by a large body of baronets, if he had any further information to give respecting the progress made in the consideration of the prayers contained in the petition, beyond that which he gave in December last; and whether he could state the number of unqualified persons at present using the title and assuming the rank of baronet. Here is Mr. Akers Douglas's reply:—"In answer to the first part of the question I can only say that the matter is still under consideration. As regards the latter part, I have no information." It seems that to-day there are nearly forty wicked persons who with doubtful authority are calling themselves "Barts," and there are many more who are often styled Baronets from no fault of their own. It is difficult sometimes to remember whether a man who has the prefix of "Sir" is a common or garden knight, a Knight Commander of an Order or a real live "Bart." The mistake occurs more frequently in the House of Commons than elsewhere, and I myself, when, for my sins, present at debates in the great Talking Shop have over and over again heard a plain Knight referred to as the "Hon. Baronet." Why even Mr. Gully has been known to speak of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as "the Right Hon. Baronet." Of course "C.B's." title of "Sir" is derived from his Grand Commandership of the Bath—a distinction of which according to his political enemies he is as fond as his colleague Sir Henry Fowler is of his G. C. S. I. To avoid confusing mere knights with baronets as well perhaps as for reasons of vanity many members of the Baronet's Society—for they have a Society—are in form of affixing the title Honourable to the existing "Sir." Don't they wish they may get it? Others we are told "plead for a minor coronet and a collar, and the majority are in favour of being allowed to wear a badge." They will next be clamouring on seats in the hereditary Chamber! If the truth were known I rather think that the Baronets who are the most eager in insisting upon their present "rights" and in demanding additional privileges are "nouveaux riches," who have been pitchforked into the ranks of our "petite noblesse," because the size of their moneybags has permitted of their making substantial contributions to political funds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

The annual Indian Civil Service dinner took place at the Hotel Cecil on June 11th. About 180 past and present members of the Indian Civil Service were present. The chair was taken by Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C. S. I., a civilian formerly well-known in the Bombay Presidency, as Collector of Khandesh and Commissioner, and among other Bombay Civilians present were Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir A. Trevor, Mr. A. B. Warden, Sir A. Wingate, Sir Ewan James, and Messrs. Birdwood, Parsons, Moore, Pratt, Mulock, Vidal, Crowe, and many others. In fact the Bombay contingent showed up strong, and occupied one entire table, and even overflowed into a table reserved for Bengal officers. After the usual royal toast, the chairman made a brief but admirable speech in proposing the prosperity of the Indian Civil Service. He began by observing that the Committee of the Club had decided that the evening was one for social purposes and the renewal of old friendships, and had in consequence wisely discouraged post prandial eloquence. In consequence his speech was but a short one, but was excellent in its tone and delivery, and then the assembled company began to "circulate" in the truest sense, and it was near midnight before the party broke up on the afternoon of the following day. The annual garden party which has now become a regular fixture took place in the Botanical garden in Regent Park. There was a very large attendance of Indian Civilians, past and present, and their families and friends. Mrs. Ashburner, Mrs. Crowe, and some other ladies received the guests. I must have numbered possibly 300, and the fineness of the afternoon enabled the coming gardens, where a band was in attendance, to be fully appreciated. There was a magnificent show of rooden roa as usual, which were much admired, and the entertainment passed off most satisfactorily in every way.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Much amusement has been caused in Parliamentary circles by the reproduction from a New York publication of a delightful story about the senior member for Northampton, and he himself is said to hugely enjoy the joke.

"Father," said a child, when Labouchere was standing for Northampton, "did God make Labby?"
"Yes, my dear," answered the smiling parent.
"What for, father?"

The advantages of a story like this is that it can be made to refer to any body else; and I have no doubt that before the preferential tariff has been settled one way or the other it will be told about "our only Joe."

A Liberal member, Mr. Duncan, has cruelly given notice of his intention to ask Mr. Balfour on Monday if the desirability of adopting a bi-metallic currency will form part of the inquiry which is being held into our fiscal relations with the Colonies and Foreign Countries. We shall next be having Mr. Lloyd George asking whether the desirability of establishing a Roman Catholic University in Ireland is to form part of the same inquiry. As is well known Bi-metallism and Irish University question are subject on which the Prime Minister does not see eye to eye with his colleagues in the Cabinet.

The case of the Dublin Fusiliers is a rather hard one, and Mr. Charles Craig was justified in calling attention to it on a question to the War Secretary. The honourable member's question was as follows:—"To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether, in view of the fact that the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, after losing nearly 400 men and 20 officers in killed and wounded in the late war, were sent from South Africa to Aden, where they have now been for two summers; and whether, in view of the trying character of this station, he will state why the War Office sent a regiment which has rendered the Country such services to such a station, and when will the regiment be relieved." Mr. Brodrick replied:—"This battalion has been temporarily detained at Aden owing to certain military exigencies which have not yet ceased. It is not yet possible to state when the battalion can be relieved," cannot a regiment be spared from one of the famous Army Corps to relieve the gallant Irishmen?

No doubt the agitation started by Mr. Chamberlain will in due course call for an addition to our party nomenclature, but Mr. C. E. Schwann's suggestion in to-night's "Westminster Gazette" that those who side with the Colonial Secretary should be called "Little Loafers" will, I venture to think, hardly catch on. Most people would think it referred to an amiable but rather frivolous class of persons who have been spending practically the whole of the present week at Ascot and who when they are not at Ascot are at Newmarket or some other place maintained for the purpose of enabling our idle rich to kill time and to overcome the misery of an ennui that is never experienced by people who have to earn their own living by hard continuous work.

Mr. Herbert Roberts is inviting Lord George Hamilton to say whether his attention has been called to the statement made in the Administration Report of the Bombay Abkari Department for 1901-2, to the effect that the number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs in the Presidency of Bombay was considerably reduced during the year under review; and whether seeing that there has been during the same period an increase of eight such shops in the city of Bombay, he will state the reasons for the [illegible] of such increased facilities in Bombay.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

MORE EXPERT EVIDENCE.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

The inquiry was resumed by the Coroner yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, was also present.

MR. JOHN BEGG.

Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, was further examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said apart from the quality of the beams, the want of bonding, the want of a wall plate on the fourth floor, and other defects of construction which I have mentioned, would not be likely to cause any collapse after the mortar had set; but were indications of careless construction. I feel certain that the disaster was caused by the beams or one of them. A beam, if heavily weighted, is likely to sag before it breaks. Beam D—that on the third floor—would hardly be likely to sag; it would break while another would sag. Beam D from my calculations of the weight of the floor it supported broke with a strain of five tons and a half which is about one-third of what it should have borne with safety according to its dimensions. Beam C—that on the second floor—has a fissure down a great part of its whole length, and two patches. The effect of a fissure is to divide a beam into two beams practically. A horizontal fissure weakens a beam more than a vertical fissure. The beam although measuring 14 inches by 8 would not have the same rigidity as if the fissure were absent. The fissure does not divide the beam equally, and was a grave source of danger. In beam B—that on the first floor—the fissure runs horizontally which very much weakens the beam. In beam C the fissure runs vertically.

Examined by Mr. Crawford witness said: There were sixteen joists to each floor. The effect of the leverage of the third floor south joists after beam D broke would be to heave up the Porebunder wall, the leverage would be felt most towards the inside. The wall probably broke at its weakest points. The wall plate on which the joists were set would probably be torn out or the joists would be torn off the plate, which would probably tear out some of the brick which had formed the first support of the Porebunder stone wall above it. It is possible that this loss of support may have facilitated the fall of the Porbunder stone wall. The main object of a wall plate is to nail joists to. I think that bonding or no bonding an accident would have occurred.

ARCHITECTS' SUPERVISION INDISPENSABLE.

Mr. Crawford: Do you agree with me that in a large building like the Sittaram Building a skilled architect should supervise the work?

Witness: It is my private opinion that a competent architect or engineer should have been employed to supervise a building like that.

Continuing, witness said: The charge of an architect for designs and supervision is 5 per cent on the outlay. A man so engaged would hold himself responsible for the safety of the construction. In order to discharge that responsibility he would insist on having a man under his orders always on the work. The clerk of work is usually paid by the owner, but engaged by the architect. Nothing short of what I have suggested would be sufficient protection against scamping of work, use of bad materials, etc.

Mr. Crawford: It follows from that that such inspection as a Municipal Inspector is able to give once a fortnight is quite inadequate for protection against such dangers?

Witness: It is quite inadequate.

Replying to the Coroner, witness said: When I use the expression "architect" or "engineer" I do not mean a person who has passed through any particular test. I do not include any mistry, however experienced, in this expression.

Foreman: How much time, do you think, ought to be taken to complete each storey, of such a building with safety?

Witness: I cannot give you an answer to your question except by saying that the fastest rate at which buildings are put up in Bombay is slow compared with the rate of building in other parts of the world.

Continuing, witness said: I think sufficient inspection could be made to ensure good materials and good workmanship in a building of the size of Sittaram's Buildings, if the inspector made fortnightly visits of one hour each.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST INSPECTION.

Foreman: We have been told by Mr. Bryant that it is not the duty or responsibility of the supervisor to look into details such as the dimensions of beams. You say yourself that the weak point in the collapsed building was the beam. Looking to the security of the public as to the safety of buildings, was the inspection, if carried out according to the evidence, sufficient in your opinion to warrant the granting of a completion certificate for block C?

Witness: From what I have heard in the evidence the inspection given by the Improvement Trust is more severe than the inspection given by us of Government property in respect of which I grant similar certificates thinking myself justified in giving such certificates.

Continuing, witness said: I think an inspector might have failed to notice the inadequacy in size of the beams B, C, and D, unless he had the proper dimensions very clearly in his mind. Even by a competent inspector, I do not think the dangerous nature of these beams need necessarily have been seen after they were fixed. The dimension of beam D were about half of what they should have been. In leases of Government land under similar circumstances I should not expect my inspector to take actual measurements unless I told him to do so. The closeness of inspection which I should consider necessary in the case of Government buildings would depend upon my idea of the probable honesty of the individual lessee in carrying out his agreement.

By Mr. Cardale: Divergences in the measurements of beams from those in the sanctioned plans have never been reported to me. If they were I should see if the beams were in fact sufficient, and, if not, order a post to be put on or something like that.

Mr. Cardale: It is not a question of what is on the plans, but whether they are sufficiently strong?

Witness: Yes. Discretion in passing actual beams used is left to me. I am not bound by the plans.

By Mr. Nicholson: In all cases that have come under my notice architects sign the plans for Government buildings. I do not know if they supervise or not.

MR. H. V. R. KEMBALL.

Mr. Henry V. R. Kemball, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said: I am in the Public Works Department, being Executive Engineer at the Presidency. I inspected the collapsed building on the 2nd June independently of Mr. Begg. I have come to an independent conclusion in my own mind as to the cause of the collapse. I have heard Mr. Begg's theory. My theory is the same. I find the same faults that he does in the want of bonding of the masonry. I do not think the want of bonding could have been the primary cause of the collapse.

PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

The primary cause of the collapse was in the beams. I think probably the first beam to go was the beam of the third floor, Exhibit D. I do not think it possible that the ramming of the terrace floor could have been a cause of the collapse. The sagging of the fourth floor beam which has been suggested as a possible cause is in my opinion an impossible cause because the beam must have sagged more than two feet and a half before the first joist could leave it. Again from the ramming there was no force tending either to push the south wall out or to pull the inner face of it in. It is very improbable that the joists could have broken, because they are of stronger section proportionately than the beams and being smaller faults are less probable. None of the beams are of sufficient section. The beams of the first and second floors are not really dangerous as regards section. Beam D, that of the third floor, is very dangerous as regards section. Beams B. and C. of the first and second floors are dangerous as regards quality of wood. Beam D is most dangerous, both in quality and section. I think the breaking of beam D was the cause of the disaster. The knot in that beam is a very dangerous flaw. In my opinion it was impossible that that flaw should not have been observed when the beam was being sown out of the log, and when it was being planed. In my opinion failure of that beam was to be expected at any time. I say it was a highly probable and almost certain result. The section was 13 inches and a half by 6, which would give it a factor of 6 with the weight of the floor only. The formula used for calculating breaking strength is based on experiments with small and very perfect pieces of the material to be used. In ordinary practice it is impossible to obtain timber at all approaching such perfection. Therefore the least possible factor of safety that can be used with timber is 4, that is to say a beam four times as strong, as one made of perfect timber and workmanship would have about the same strength. In practice a margin is required and the factor for practical purposes is put at 5 or 6 for all timber. Beam D, if perfect, had a factor of safety of 6 with only the weight of the floor. Looking to the faults in the beam it would be a matter of surprise if it had not broken with the weight of the floor only. The floor was an unusually heavy one and I think the total load should not have been taken at less than one and a half cwt to the square foot. With this load, the beam would have had a factor of safety of about two, and one-fifth, if of good material. The knot would prevent the beam from sagging. Sagging is due to extension of through fibres in the lower part of the beam which were here largely missing. That beam would break before it sagged and the usual warning of sagging would not be given. The sagging of the fourth floor beam shows that it was sound. That has a factor of safety of something under 2 with its full load. I agree with what Mr. Begg says as to the quality of beams B. and C. In B. the fissures extend horizontally. This is a bad fault. A horizontal fissure lessens the strength of a beam by at least half. In beam C the fissure is partly vertical but it is not straight. The fissure weakens it and makes it a faulty beam. I do not think an inspector would have noticed the deficiencies in any of these beams when in position. I think any mistry must have noticed the faults of the beams before they were put up and seen that they had serious defects. It is impossible a coolie should not have noticed the faults. I do not think I remember any mistry in Government employ in Bombay getting as little as Rs. 30 a month. The usual mistry's pay is Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 in Government service.

The inquiry was adjourned till this afternoon.

While walking with a funeral cortege, robed in his clerical garments, the Rev. W. Fisher, of Derby, Connecticut, noticed an outbreak of fire in a girls' school. He rushed into the school grounds, seized the garden hose, and quickly put out the flames. Then he rejoined the funeral party.

CHINESE CURRENCY AND TAXATION.

SIR ERNEST SATOW IN BOMBAY.

ADDRESS TO MILL-OWNERS.

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

AN INTERESTING DECLARATION.

In the Assembly Chamber of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon a meeting of the members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held for the purpose of meeting Sir Ernest Satow, G. C. M. G., his Majesty's Minister at Pekin, and discussing with him several important questions having to do with the reciprocal trade relations existing between Bombay and China. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, and amongst a representative assembly of the members of the Association there were present:—The Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Messrs Sassoon J. David, H. E. E. Proctor, H. R. Greaves, C. H. Armstrong, A. K. Leslie, M. M. Fakira, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs W. H. Brady, H. Stanley-Reed, S. Abraham, A. Booker, Sassoon Nissim, J. Nissim, Dinshaw E. Wacha, Y. Mateel, D. J. Tata, Jamsetjee A. Wadia, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, J. B. Petit, N. N. Wadia, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, H. Tensley, J. Ichiman, John Stiven, R. G. Monteath, F. F. Gordon, H. Gawthorn, Gokuldas Naranji, Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Govindji Madhowji, K. Gokuldas, J. M. Chichgar, B. Atmaram, R. S. N. Talati, S. H. Batliwalla, Goolam Hoossin Allana, S. M. Ratnagar, M. C. Ebrahim, F. C. Ebrahim, R. N. Wadia, J. K. Parelkar, Narandas Parshotumdas, Dwarkadas Runchordas, R. L. Ugrankar, N. B. Sakalatwalla, Besonjee Dadabhoy, Mehrjibhoy N. Kooka, Damodher Lukhmidas, Hormusjee, R. Umregar, Hormusjee Eduljee Bamjee, Hormusjee Sorabjee and Frederick Noel Paton, Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman, in the course of a brief introductory speech welcomed Sir Ernest Satow to the meeting. He said that the high position he had held in Pekin had given special opportunities of making himself acquainted with Chinese needs, and as China was intimately associated with India in trade, the remarks which Sir Ernest would make would be fraught with special interest for the mill-owners, especially at the present moment when questions of vital interest for both India and China in connection with the industry with which they were concerned were on the tapis. He tendered on behalf of the Mill-owners' Association their grateful thanks to Sir Ernest for obliging them with his presence.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Sassoon J. David then read the following address to Sir Ernest Satow:—Sir we, the President and Members of the Bombay Millowner's Association, embrace the occasion of your visit to this city to offer you our cordial welcome, and beg leave to address you on one or two subjects which are of vital interest to the welfare of the Association. At the Annual Meeting of this Association, which was held on the 24th of last month, while speaking on the effect of the decline in silver on our trade with China we ventured to allude to your visit to this country as an occasion when, through your kind courtesy, we might be privileged to express before you our views on certain important points in regard to our commercial relations with China, and be permitted to cherish the hope that, as circumstances and time permit, these views will receive due consideration at your hands. The suggestion to avail ourselves of your welcome presence amongst us for the purpose just mentioned emanated from our friends the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, who always takes a very keen interest in the development of our trade relations with China. We must admit, however, that we consented to the proposal with some qualms of conscience, as we thought of the multifarious and important questions—ranging from the claims of various concessionaires to matters of the highest political significance to the British Empire in its relations with the Far East—that awaited you in the exercise of your exalted functions on return to Peking, and we hesitated in selfishly encroaching on your valuable leisure hours while on a visit to this country. Relying, however, on your kind courtesy, and making the importance of the matter in hand our excuse, we telegraphed to you at Aden, with the result that we now feel deeply indepted to you for the privilege you have accorded us in giving us this opportunity to say a few words before you regarding our trade with China. As you are no doubt aware, Sir, the Cotton Mills in India annually sell yarn for Shipment to China of the approximate value of about Rupees 81 millions. If to this is added the value of the Opium shipments, in which the Association is not interested as a body although many of us are connected with that trade, the figures would reach the

TOTAL OF Rs. 157 MILLIONS.

Leaving aside the export of Opium, the extent of our textile trade with China will sufficiently account for the keen interest we take in the practical reform which is contemplated regarding the financial administration of the Chinese Empire by the new Treaty signed with China at Shanghai on 5th September last. Although we shall be very glad to know, we are not in a position to determine, Sir, whether Article VIII of the said Treaty—which refers to the abolition of Lekin—is likely to come into force on the 1st of January next. as Section 15 of the Article provides that should the Powers entitled to the most favour nation treatment by China fail to agree to enter into the engagements undertaken by Great Britain by the 1st of January 1904, then the provisions of the Article shall only come into force when all the Powers have signed their acceptance of similar engagements. Assuming, however, that Article VIII is agreed to by all the other Powers, in due course, and that Lekin is to be abolished as stipulated in the Treaty, this Association is of opinion that unless the Powers undertake to convince themselves in a most practical manner that no other tax in any shape or form whatsoever is levied by the Mandarins in lieu of Lekin, the "squeeze" system will not be really abolished. When Sir James Mackay was negotiating with China for the abolition of Lekin, it was stated that three of the most influential Viceroys in China were long before that actually in favour of all sorts of radical changes, including the abolition of Lekin, for a direct income such as that which has now been provided for in the new Treaty. It has also been stated since, that it was these same Viceroys who proposed to the British Government the abolition of Lekin, and they were taken in earnest by Sir James Mackay and his advisers. The announcement that the new Treaty with Great Britain included the

ABOLITION OF LIKIN

was received by us with something more than profound distrust. Amongst the columns upon columns of observations and opinions that flooded the newspapers at the time there appeared in the "Shanghai" Mercury a series of articles, from the able pen of Mr. Thos. Kingsmill, an old resident in China, one who had studied Chinese economic literature, and politics as first hand, a few of his contemporaries have done, exposing with ruthless logic the fallacy of placing any faith in the possibility of abolishing, by the stroke of a pen, a system of national taxation which owed its origin to causes far down in the stream of Chinese history, in fact, before the absorption of the Provinces in the Empire. For reasons which have apparently satisfied the British Government—who at one time, according to Lord Cranborne, believed it to be out of the question to expect the abolition of Lekin—China was taken at her word, and it was decided. In order to show her that she was taken seriously, to give her as a quid pro quo, in addition to the effective 5 per cent. import duty provided for in the Protocol of 1901, the right to impose a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty, the liberty to recast her Export Tariff, and to levy a Consumption Tax on articles of Chinese origin, and an Excise Duty on all machine-made yarn and cloth manufactured in China. In the absence of any practical guarantee—a thing almost impossible to obtain from the very nature and circumstances of the case—it is open to the Chinese to put an interpretation on this arrangement which will work as ingeniously in their favour as it will expose our simplicity of faith in attaching any reliance to their promises. We have some of us had a long business connection with China, and speaking from intimate experience of

THE CHINESE AND THEIR METHODS

we are led to believe that the Chinese have scored throughout the proceedings that began with the Boxer Rebellion and terminated with indemnity arrangement and the new Treaty. Owing to the existence of the various Treaty ports near all the great trade centres of the Chinese Empire the Lekin charges on the bulk of imported goods do not, in our opinion, amount to much, and it will be seen from this that the surtax of 7 1-2 per cent., all round, would fall more heavily on the imports than the Lekin itself. It is true that it is clearly understood in the Treaty that no attempt shall be made to revive Lekin in any form or under any pretext whatever, but with all due deference to the opinion of those who put faith in the promises of the Chinese Government it is possible to put a more practical, a more likely, a more Chinese interpretation on the whole arrangement. China fails to drive out the foreigners and is punished for attempting such a move by the imposition of an indemnity. She says she cannot pay. Great Britain comes forward and tells her "Increase your import duty to an effective five per cent!" The influential Viceroys, dismayed at the prospect of the Central Government calling upon them to raise the resources of the Imperial dignity with all the ease in their possession resort to diplomatic finesse, and invite the British Government to extricate them out of the difficulty. They say in so many words that they wish to abolish Lekin if Great Britain will arrange that the Viceroys get their portion of the surtax through the Imperial customs to compensate them in a measure for their loss of revenue. Their face by promising to abolish Lekin they secure the direct receipt of so much net revenue per annum, instead of the precarious items that

FILTERED INTO THEIR COFFERS

through the Mandarinate, and they thus pay the indemnity with our own money. Having arranged this they tell their underlings, the Mandarins, to shift for themselves. There is the Consumption Tax, which they can use for taxing foreign goods under some excuse or other, to any extent, and there is no one to see, or report, or punish. These Mandarins are left to devise their own means for making both ends meet, and it is they who throughout the kingdom will create new excuses for new exactions, in any shape or form, without fear, for where is the army of inspectors to stop them? Consequently we shall have to pay 12 1-2 per cent. import duty and the Lekin squeeze as well, and this is where China scores.

In the second place there is the Excise Duty all machine made yarn and cloth manufactured in China, which amounts to double the import duty as laid down in the Protocol, i.e., 10 per cent. ad valorem. In a properly organised Government it would be possible to expect that such a duty would be collected [illegible] wholly. But in a country like China the [illegible] of the local mills in the interior [illegible] depended upon, and their produce [illegible] the Excise Duty by [illegible] as imported goods, or by the [illegible] of their [illegible]

ment of the Chinese Currency arranged ... the ... of suitable figures and facts. Thirdly there is the question of ...

OUR EXCHANGE TROUBLE

with China. It will not be necessary for me to say many words on this subject. Since our adoption of the gold standard our trade with silver-using countries has been adversely affected. The decline in the price of silver means to us that we get fewer rupees in exchange for our dollars in China. We can only look for relief to the possibility of the Chinese Government carefully considering its present currency policy so that they may at an early date mitigate the evil of the existing situation and benefit both India and themselves. And now to sum up. Firstly:—The Lekin question seems to us a most difficult one, and unless an army of European Excise Inspectors are employed we very much afraid that the Mandarins will not fail to compensate themselves for the abolition of Lekin by means of illegal taxes which it will be almost impossible to check, and therefore it would be safer not to insist on the retention of Article VIII in the Treaty in the interest of foreign traders with China. Secondly,—If article VIII is retained imported goods would require absolute protection against indigenous merchandise being left untaxed by means of misrepresentation or bribery. Thirdly,—In the interest of India and China alike, the latter country should be induced to introduce at an early date an efficient currency policy which would give stability to their mutual commercial relations. Having expressed our views on these important points, I now beg on behalf of my colleagues, and all those interested in the China trade, to offer you our best thanks for your kind courtesy in obliging us by being present here on this occasion.

SIR ERNEST SATOW.

Sir Ernest Satow, who was received with applause, said:—Mr. President and gentlemen.—The magnitude of the interests of Indian Commerce in China afford a complete justification of the wish you have expressed to acquaint me with your views as to the effect of the new Commercial Treaty on that trade, and of your desire to obtain such information as I may be in a position to communicate. I need hardly say that it has given me very great pleasure to receive your invitation to meet you here to-day, as it affords me an opportunity of affirming the solidarity of British interests in all parts of the world, and of expressing my belief in the necessity of co-operation between H. M.'s subjects, no matter where their sphere of activity may lie, and servants of the State, no matter under what department they may be serving.

With regard to the first question in which you are interested, namely whether Act VIII. of the new Treaty is likely to come into force on 1st January next, I think I may safely say that such an event is practically impossible. Of the numerous Powers that are entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China only two besides Great Britain have up to the present commenced negotiations for the revision of their commercial treaties. Those negotiations after proceeding for more than six months, have, I understand, come to a by the Chinese Government to remove them from Shanghai to Peking. This proposal, as far as is known at present, has not been accepted by the two Powers concerned, and I am unable to say when it is likely that the negotiations will be resumed. Even supposing that they were brought to a conclusion, it is unlikely that the arrangements as to the abolition of likin evil they will contain will be found to be identical with those inserted in the British Treaty. The remaining Powers, I believe, have as yet appointed no negotiators, and judging from our past experience of what happens when a number of Powers having varying interests find themselves face to face with negotiation that cannot have effect until all the separate interests, separately promoted, have been reconciled, I think it is likely to be some time yet before all the Treaty Powers will fall into line with respect to this question of likin.

You are aware, gentlemen, that the reform or abolition of the existing system—or want of system—in the levying of the transit dues known as lekin, has been urged upon the attention of H. M.'s Government by various bodies interested in the China trade, and especially by mercantile bodies directly connected with China for many years past. It was impossible, therefore, when an opportunity was given to H. M.'s Government of negotiating a revision of the treaty of 1858, that they should not avail themselves of it, in order, if possible, to give satisfaction to the interest of manufactures and merchants. And I venture to think that if we could count upon the good faith of the Chinese Government in carrying out their engagements, such an arrangement as is contained in Ac. VIII. of the Treaty so patiently and skilfully negotiated by the British Commissioner, Sir James Mackay, is the best that could be made in order to obtain the end in view; namely, of freeing commerce from the fetters imposed on it by this system of internal taxation while at the same time securing to the China Government a revenue sufficient for carrying on the administration of the country and for meeting their financial obligations to foreign government and investors in the Chinese foreign debt. But since there are Powers whose interests in the prosperity of the China trade can by no means be compared with that of the British Empire in point of magnitude of those interests, it is not unnatural that they may feel less earnest in this matter than H. M.'s Government have shown themselves. There is one remark I feel it is necessary to make in reply to the observation that when China declared herself unable to pay the indemnity imposed upon her to meet the expenses of the expeditions despatched by various Powers to relieve the foreign legation to protect the foreign residents throughout China, and to put down the Boxer movement, Great Britain came forward and said increase your import duties to five per cent." Gentlemen, this proposition was not made by Great Britain. It can safely be affirmed that if Great Britain alone had been concerned, she would have displayed the same moderation as she showed in 1858 and in 1860, when she demanded an indemnity far inferior in amount to the expenditure she had incurred, in common with her single ally on those occasions; but there were other Powers that did not feel the same disposition, and the only principle which found favour was that of insisting upon China paying the whole cost of the expedition of 1900. When, under such circumstances, it is indispensable in order to arrive at a settlement that unanimity must be obtained, when there are eleven Powers negotiating for a common purpose, it is necessary for those who find themselves in the minority to give way, and thus H. M.'s Government found themselves unable to manifest that moderation and consideration for China that they would have preferred. It was urged upon them by certain of the Powers with much insistence that the Customs duties should be raised to 10 per cent. ad valorem. They refused to consent to this proposal, which would have cast the greater portion of the burden upon British commerce, but as a compromise; they intimated their willingness to revise the import tariff so that the duties should become what they were intended to be by the treaty of 1858, namely, 5 per cent, and in doing this I think they must be held to have defended British interests very effectually. You will not, gentlemen, I think expect me to discuss the whole of Article VIII. in all its details nor to go into the question of the excise duty, especially as I have not the text before me. At the same time I would beg to remind you that such safeguards have been provided as in the opinion of H. M.'s Government will sufficiently ensure its fair application, so that the import trade shall suffer any detriment from the article being carried into effect after it has been accepted by all the other Powers. With reference to the question of exchange with China I fully recognize the inconvenience of the fluctuations which must necessarily occur in the exchange between gold and silver countries, and I trust it may not be impossible to find a remedy. I would however not wish it to be supposed that this can be found by retracing the steps that have been taken in the past with regard to the currency of the different portions of the British Empire. Year after year more States have adopted the gold standard, and I believe that it is destined to become universal. You are aware that the Governments of the United States, Mexico and China being the two principal silver producing countries, and the chief silver-using country have taken up this question, and that a commission charged with its study, has been despatched from America with the object of conferring with the Governments that are chiefly interested in Chinese commerce and finance. It is too early yet to make any forecast of what the result of their labours may be, but speaking for myself, I may perhaps as r you, gentlemen, a the r form of Chinese currency is a matter in which I take a deep interest, and that I shall gladly carry out any instruction I may receive for H. M.'s Government to assist in urging upon the Chinese Government the adoption of the necessary measures. (Applause.)

"THE NEAR FUTURE."

In answer to a question by Mr. A. F. E. Proctor as to what he meant by the words "the near future," Sir Ernest Satow said nothing was so dangerous as to prophecy unless one knew. But the Commission arrived in London in the beginning of June. He had had some conversation on the subject with Mr. Paton, and he found that they agreed very much on the line which should be pursued. After sitting in London the Commission would go to Berlin, Paris, the Hague, and, he believed, St. Petersburg. He believed that four or five months would be occupied in Russia as the latter country had big interests at stake and claimed one-third of the total amount of the indemnity. Then of course when the Commission was finished, there would come the most difficult part of all—the persuading of the Chinese Government to accept its proposals. They would be all aware that the Chinese currency was in a most confused state, it was in a worse condition than any other country he knew of in modern times. Then there were other difficulties. But it was quite evident that unless some reform was effected in the system of currency and taxation which existed in China, she would have the greatest difficulty in extricating herself from her present financial situation. Unless they gave a very liberal meaning to the words "the near future" he did not think the charge would come about in the near future, and they must be prepared to labour under the inconveniences which existed at present for at least some years longer.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong desired to know what was the position of Hongkong in the matter of the gold currency.

Sir Ernest Satow said that not being a banker or a financier by profession, and not having studied the Chinese papers for the last six months, he was not in a position to say what was likely to happen. He, however, knew that the interests of Hongkong were bound up very much with those of the mainland, and it would be suicidal for them to adopt the gold standard when China did not.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Ernest Satow, said:—I deem it a pleasure as well as a great privilege to be deputed by this Association to propose a hearty vote of thanks to you, Sir Ernest, for so kindly favoring us with your presence this afternoon. We fully appreciate the courtesy which prompted you to meet us and to give us the expression of your views upon the various subjects of commercial importance in which the interest of India and China are so closely interwoven. Sir, I have lived in China for eighteen years, from 1862 to 1880, and am, therefore, able to endorse the remarks made by my friend, Mr. David, upon the fiscal system of that country. I have grave doubts as to the practicability of the Chinese Government being able, by abolishing the Likin dues altogether, to guarantee that an additional tax will not be raised in the interior, only under different name, by those who were dependent upon those dues and who will thus continue to hamper our trade. I would, therefore, venture to warn our Government against such an eventuality which will most probably take place. It is seldom that we are favoured with a visit by H. M.'s Minister to China, the last having been made by the late Sir Harry Parkes so long ago as about 1870. I sincerely trust that your visit to this country will be followed by your successors as such occasions afford opportunities of exchanging views with the Viceroy and of personally conferring with those who take a large interest in the trade between this country and China. I am certain they will benefit by following the example you have given upon this occasion. I thank you, Sir, for your kindness on behalf of this Association and will conclude by briefly moving that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to you.

The Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, in seconding the motion, said he desired to express on behalf of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was the chairman, their best thanks to the Mill-owners' Association for having invited them to be present at this meeting.

Sir E. Satow, in reply, said he was very grateful for the kind reception which had been accorded to his remarks which he had been privileged to make. They knew that he could not take all of them into his confidence, as he could have separately dining with them at the club, and smoking a cigar after dinner. (Laughter.) He felt great pleasure in having an opportunity of meeting them. He came to Bombay after five and thirty years, and he congratulated them upon the immense progress the the city of Bombay had made during the interval in its public buildings. He believed that in public service nothing could be more useful than a knowledge of political and commercial geography which was only to be acquired by visiting places. For his part he knew that Bombay was on the western side of the Peninsula, Madras was in the eastern; but there were a great many people who did not know as much as that. (Laughter.) He was quite certain he had derived great advantage by exchanging views with them, and after that meeting he would be in a very much better position to promote the interests of the trade between India and China (Loud applause.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PAY OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 12, Mr. Seymour Ormsby-Gore asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will explain why the inducements in excess of the ordinary pay of the Royal Army Medical Corps, which were held out to medical men, who were originally employed by his Majesty's Government during the South Africa war, by the India Office to proceed in the employ of the Indian Government to India, have not been fulfilled.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware to what my hon. friend refers. If he will kindly be more explicit I shall be happy to furnish such information as may be in my power.

INDIAN STOREKEEPERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On June 5, Mr. Markham asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether, seeing that in the letter addressed to him by Mr. Abdool Gani, chairman of the British Indian Association, last month, specific charges were made in relation to the illtreatment of respectable Indian storekeepers at Heidelberg, Johannesburg, and Potchefstroom, he would say whether a definite statement was made by Mr. Abdool Gani on behalf of the association that under Mr. Kruger's administration British Indian subjects were never subjected to the physical ill-treatment they were at present suffering, and what steps he had taken to put an end to this condition of affairs.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have not received any letter making these specific charges. I have, however, received a letter from Mr. Abdool Gani.

INDIA AND THIBET.

Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether he was aware that an order had recently been issued to open and examine all export packages passing from India across the Thibetan frontier, and whether the Government of India would take steps to prevent this interference with trade.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India have found it necessary to establish posts on our side of the frontier to prevent the export of military stores to Thibet. He sees no reason to disapprove these precautionary measures.

GRANTS FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the allocation of capital expenditure in the current year (as per Return 137) of Rs. 59,000,000 for railways and Rs. 4,500,000 for irrigation projects is open to revision; and if so, whether it is the intention of the Government of India to increase the grant under the latter head with a view to promoting the extension of water storage in India as a precaution against future drought.

Lord G. Hamilton: The figure of 4,500,000 rs. given in Return No. 137 refers only to expenditure on major irrigation works actually in course of construction at the date of the return. The financial statement for this year shows that in 1903-1904 it is proposed to expend £363,700 on the construction of major irrigation works, £100,700 on the construction of protective irrigation works, and £310,500 (net) on the construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works, the last two amounts being charged against the revenue of the year. This gives a total expenditure of £1,643,900 on irrigation works. The Government of India after a full consideration deliberately put forward this estimate of expenditure and I know of no reason why it should be now altered.

ANNUAL COST OF PRIVATES IN THE ARMY IN INDIA.

On June 18,—Mr. Charles Hobhouse asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the cost per annum, respectively, of a private of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The full details required for answering the honourable member's question are not in my possession, but I will ask the Government of India to supply them.

INDIA OFFICE, RETIREMENT AT 65.

Lord George Hamilton moved for an address for return of copy of minute by the Secretary State for India, stating the circumstances under which a member of his permanent establishment has been retained in the Service after he has attained the age of 65.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Howard Vincent.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he can state the approximate acreage of the land suitable for wheat growing in the Empire of India; how much of it is under wheat cultivation at the present time; and how much wheat was exported from India in 1846 and in 1902.

Sir Howard Vincent.—To ask the Secretary of State of India: Whether, having regard to the increased cost of horses in the markets of India, whether for Australians or country breds, the European officers of the Indian cavalry will be allowed similar privileges as to chargers as those recently conferred upon cavalry officers of the British Army.

Mr. Gibson Bowels.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: What proportion of the charges for importing Indian coolies, their repatriation, their medical service, the Immigration Department in the colony and in Calcutta, and pensions accruing to officers of the Immigration Department and Medical Service is now borne by the Government of British Guiana or by the taxpayers of the colony, and what is the estimated total amount of such charges for the financial year 1902-1903: and have the laws, orders, and regulations now existent in British Guiana and statistical information with reference to coolie immigration been communicated in accordance with Article 7 of the Sugar Convention to the Belgian Government to be forwarded to the Permanent Commission, in order that the Commission may pronounce as to the existence in this Crown Colony of direct or indirect bounty on the production or exportation of sugar; if so, have the Commission yet pronounced whether the system pursued amounts to the granting of a direct or indirect bounty.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the statement made in the Administration Report of the Bombay Abkari Department for 1901-1902, to the effect that the number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs in the Presidency of Bombay was considerably reduced during the year under review; and, whether, seeing that there has been during the same period an increase of eight such shops in the city of Bombay he will state the reason for the provision of such increased facilities in Bombay.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE DEPRESSION.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

A correspondent writes:—The staple trade of Lancashire continues in a deplorable condition, and is growing worse. It looks as if the industry would be paralysed for several months to come. Raw cotton was again higher on Saturday last and touched 7d. in American descriptions, a price that has not been reached for a long number of years. It need hardly be repeated that the supply of the raw material is hardly available for the requirements of the country, and further, the growing crop in the States is understood to be about a fortnight late. At the moment spindles and looms are running short time, and present appearances indicate the entire closing of numerous factories and weaving sheds in different parts of the County Palatine.

The Master Spinners' Federation will hold a mass meeting of the trade to see if concerted action can be taken to work all mills 40 hours a week instead of 55 1-2 hours. It will be proposed that those who cannot run shorter hours shall pay so much per spindle for the benefit of those who stop. The weaving section is acting individually, any agreement amongst manufacturers being out of the question owing to the varying circumstances of the cloth trade. Lancashire has not experienced such a bad state of trade since the American Civil War. It has chiefly arisen from the action of the cotton gamblers in the United States running values up close upon 2d. per lb. since the beginning of the year.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	3	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	3	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	21	13	76
Total plague deaths to date	261,863	214,106	
Same date last year	8	6	78

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRAGEDY IN SERVIA.

Further accounts of the manner in which the terrible tragedy in the Konak at Belgrade was accomplished have been published, but in material facts the account appears to be fairly accurate. The "Times" correspondent who arrived on the scene on June 12, telegraphs: The town wears a festive aspect. Almost every house displays a flag which indicates either the satisfaction or the fear of its occupants. The victorious party invited the Russian Legation to display bunting, but the suggestion was declined. There is no display of excitement in the streets, and business goes on as usual. The unpopularity of the late Queen undoubtedly explains in some degree the callous attitude of the people. Large bodies of troops are still drawn up in front of the Palace, and the streets are patrolled by mounted detachments, but perfect tranquility prevails.

It is announced that the King and Queen have been buried in the old cemetery of St. Mark. The funeral procession consisted of one captain and two other officers of the gendarmerie, two requiems were sung in the church by four popes, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the two coffins were placed in the vaults of the church, where the remains of Anka, daughter of Ephrem Obrenovitch, already repose. On the coffins are two simple crosses with the names Alexander and Draga Obrenovitch. At the same time Generals Zinzar Markovitch, Pavlovitch, and Petrovitch, and the Queen's two brothers were interred in the cemetery without military honours, as soldiers guilty of a breach of duty. Altogether 17 persons lost their lives and 10 are suffering from wounds.

The semi-official "Srpska Zastava" of June 11 contains the following announcement:—

This morning the King and his wife Draga were killed in the Palace. During the night King Alexander wanted to compel his wife to leave him. She resisted, and with accomplices whom she had in the Palace endeavoured to dissuade him from this intention. A struggle followed, which led to the shedding of blood and loss of life. The 6th Regiment entered the Palace, more blood was shed, and the King and his wife perished.

Vienna, June 12 ("Reuter").—According to a despatch from Belgrade, Col. Naumovitch, who forced an entry into the Konak with dynamite and was then killed, is described in the official notice of his death as "dying on the field of honour for his fatherland."

The "National Zeitung" publishes the following interview which its Belgrade representative has had with Col. Mishitch, who led the military party that burst into the Palace. He said:—There were a number of us; whether it was I or another who fired the first shot is simply a matter of conjecture. The chief point for us is that our work was successful. We have rendered the Fatherland a tremendous service, and are highly satisfied with our success. The first shot fired at General Lazar Petrovitch was from the revolver of Capt. Milan Ristitch, who is known as a splendid marksman. The general was hit in the forehead and fell dead instantaneously.

On June 14 the "Times" correspondent reported that perfect tranquillity reigned in Belgrade and the street were adorned with flags. He added:—With regard to the tragic occurrences in the Palace, so many conflicting rumours are current that it is difficult to arrive at the exact truth, but the account already telegraphed is correct in all essential particulars. It is certain that the military conspirators were resolved to kill both the King and the Queen, and that they carried out their purpose. That treachery existed within the Palace itself is also certain, and the only redeeming feature in the revolting story is that a few officers and soldiers of the royal guard and the King's personal attendant sacrificed their lives in defence of their Sovereigns. The difficulty which the conspirators encountered in entering the Palace appears to have been due to the negligence or cowardice of Colonel Naumovitch, the King's aide-de-camp, who was concerned in the plot, but failed to bring the key as had been arranged. The door was blown open with dynamite, and Naumovitch was killed by the explosion. General Lazar Petrovitch, the principal aid-de-camp, who offered a gallant resistance after the conspirators had entered the building, turned off the electric light, and the rest of the ghastly tragedy was enacted in almost total darkness. The King and Queen sought refuge in a small dressing-room adjoining their apartment, the door of which was forced. The bodies of both were pierced by innumerable thrusts of bayonets and sabres. It appears that between 30 and 50 officers entered the palace and that each delivered at least one blow. Not only the body of the Queen, as at first reported, but also that of the King, was thrown from the window on the first floor to the ground beneath. Of this I have obtained confirmation.

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH.

Geneva, June 12 ("Reuter"),—In an interview which he accorded a Press representative this morning, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch replied to a series of definite questions, and made certain statements, which may be summarised as follows:—It is true that my partisans have a complete organisation in Servia with which I am in frequent communication. I knew from other sources that the discontent of the people had reached its height. But I could not possibly have foreseen the events of the other night. I in no way contributed to their preparation. I took no part, direct or indirect, in them. They surprised me. Several papers have a tendency to implicate me in acts which are not mine. An attempt was made to embroil me in the Alavantics affair, when I had absolutely nothing to do with it.

As for my opinion upon the executions it is this I deeply regret that it has been thought necessary to shed blood in streams. I formally disapprove of violent measures, I especially deplore the fact that the Army has had recourse to such measures—an army which has nobler tasks to accomplish than assassination. It would have sufficed to force Alexander to sign his abdication. He could have been bound, as has been done in other circumstances. It is a horrible thing to shed blood.

THE NEW KING ELECTED.

On June 15, the Skuptschina and Senate met and elected Peter Karageorgevitch as King.

Before the arrival of the deputies in the capital the officers of the garrison held a grand meeting, which came to the following decisions:—(1) No recompense or remuneration shall be given to those who prepared or carried into execution the recent conspiracy. (2) Officers who were suspended from their duties by the late Government for Press offences and who have resumed their uniforms during the last few days must await reinstatement by a properly constituted tribunal. (3) The army will accept none other than a constitutional monarchy. (4) The army declares its readiness to accept the choice of a new Sovereign made by the National Assembly. The first of these decisions, which precludes exaggerated claims on the part of any modern Harmodius or Aristogiton, naively admits the real origin of the recent catastrophe. The second is a purely disciplinary decision many officers having latterly occupied themselves with a journalistic campaign against the Court. The third and fourth resolutions are ominous of what may happen by-and-by. It appears that the officers have abandoned the idea of refusing to swear personal allegiance to the new Sovereign in view of the possible refusal of Prince Peter to accept the throne. It seems, however, that the new King will be obliged to subscribe to certain conditions before taking the coronation oath. The principal of these, it is stated will be the restoration of the liberal Constitution of 1888 and the abolition of the Constitution of 1901. The former, it will be remembered, was bestowed by King Milan before leaving the country in the following year. The abolition of the latter will involve the disappearance of the Senate.

On being apprised of his election Prince Peter telegraphed:—The splendid proofs of devotion of my beloved people, my faithful army, and my patriotic Government have deeply touched me. From the bottom of a true Servian heart I thank Providence, which has vouchsafed me, by God's mercy and through His will, to ascent the throne of my famous ancestors. I beg you, Mr. Premier, and your colleagues in the Government to accept my royal acknowledgment with the assurance of my particular good will.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" wrote on June 15:—Next to the army comes the Church. The worthy Metropolitan has evinced an elasticity of temperament fit to excite the jealousy of the Vicar of Bray. He baptised, anointed, and married the hapless Alexander, but has declined to sanction the celebration of a requiem service, and has hastened to deck his house with joyous bunting. Truly, the army and the Church, pillars of the Throne, seem in Servia to be somewhat worm-eaten.

A Reuter despatch from Belgrade (June 16) says:—At the service in the Cathedral this morning the Metropolitan read a brief address congratulating the nation upon the restoration of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, which, he said, had included so many brave and noble men. While deploring the necessity for the recent events, the Metropolitan thanked the army for what it had done and praised its behaviour. As the prelate spoke these words of eulogy the officers present audibly expressed their pleasure. The Metropolitan concluded by invoking the Divine blessing upon King Peter and expressing the hope that under him Servia would enjoy peace and prosperity. Half the congregation was composed of army officers in full uniform.

The new King's position promises to be little more than that of a royal captive. The real government of the country will be a military dictatorship under the leaders of the revolution, Cols. Mashin and Mischitch. The King will have comparatively no personal adherents, and the army could just as readily remove him as they did his predecessors. At the present moment the whole country is under military rule. Although none of the prefects in the country districts has been superseded, each is attended by an army officer, who accompanies the prefect everywhere, even to the telephone. This policy has at least led to one good result, for in no single case has disorder been anywhere reported.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE CZAR AND EMPEROR JOSEPH.

Geneva, June 16.—The Czar telegraphed spontaneously to King Peter:—Learning that the Senate and Skuptschina have unanimously proclaimed you, I desire to express to your Majesty the wishes that I form for the prosperity of your person and your country. May God help you in all you undertake for the happiness of your people.—Nicholas.

The subjoined telegrams have been exchanged between the new King of Servia and the Emperor Francis Joseph:—

King Peter to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.—Sire, I hasten to inform your Majesty of my accession to the Throne of Servia. Elected by the unanimous vote of the Senate and the Skupshtina, I intend to take up again the tradition of my fathers and I hope to bring liberty and happiness to my country. I respectfully ask that your Majesty may display towards me the sympathetic sentiments which you displayed towards my father up to his death. If your Majesty designs to grant me this sympathy, the fulfilment of may new duties will become a light task for me. I am firmly resolved and fully assured that I shall deserve it.—Peter.

"His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty to his Majesty King Peter, Geneva.—Appreciating the promptitude with which your Majesty has informed me of your accession to the Throne of Servia, I desire to assure you without delay of my entire sympathy and of my wish that your reign may be long and happy. May you succeed in the noble mission which has devolved upon you to restore peace, tranquillity, and esteem to that unhappy country, which has been so cruelly tried, and to raise it from the profound discredit in the eyes of the civilised world into which it has been recently plunged by an iniquitous and accursed crime. In applying yourself to this task your Majesty may rely on my support and my friendship, and may be convinced that it will always be my desire, as it is that of your Majesty to maintain and to draw closer the friendly and neighbourly ties which have long bound together our two countries.—Francis Joseph.

THE MOTOR DERBY.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

On calling at the Automobile Club to ascertain the feeling there regarding the suggestion that the Irish motor-race be abandoned, a representative of "St. James's Budget" was handed the following: "Gordon-Bennett Race.—In connection with the rumour that has gained ground that the above is abandoned the Automobile Club possesses no confirmation of this. In fact, the whole of the Club staff is at the present moment deeply immersed in the organisation of the race, and the other events which are to take place during the Irish automobile fortnight.—Radford Cooke, Assistant Secretary." The secretary of the club, Mr. Cooke said, is at present in Ireland completing the arrangements, and no information tending in any way to confirm the report had been sent by him to the club. On the contrary, it had been decided to increase the staff at work preparing for the race. It is stated as the reason for probable abandonment that the promoters of the race are to be debited with the expenditure incurred in providing police to keep the course clear. Mr. Cooke said if any such decision had been arrived at the club had not been officially notified of the fact, and he made it clear that the promoters of the race did not contemplate having to pay for policing the course. "We consider," he said, "that the race is a national event, and that we ought not to be called upon to pay for maintaining order and safeguarding the public."

If payment by the club is insisted upon will it endanger the holding of the race?—It is impossible for me to say what will happen. I do not anticipate that it will be abandoned, but if we have to meet the charges it will be a very serious matter.

Has any estimate been formed of the probable cost of policing the course?—I believe it is estimated to cost between £5,000 and £3,000. That, of course, is only for the Gordon-Bennett track. Over and above that there will be the other places where events are to take place during the fortnight, and the total expenditure would mount up to a considerable sum.

Are you likely to object to pay any of the expenses incurred by way of policing?—I don't think we should object to pay a portion although I don't see why we should be called upon to pay anything in a matter of such national importance. He added that if the race had to be abandoned the effect would be seriously felt by the Irish people.

In conversation with an official connected with the Government of Ireland, our representative ascertained that the question as to who should pay the cost of the police has been raised. The Inspector General of Constabulary, in communication with the Treasury has pointed out that it will be necessary to draft a large force to the course and he has asked who is to be charged with the expenditure. The point is now being considered by the Treasury officials and a decision will be given shortly. The official regarded it as very curious that the matter had not been raised earlier. He was convinced that if it had been proposed while the Bill was passing through Parliament that the expenses of policing the course were to be charged to national expenditure the Bill would never have been adopted. No provision had been made in the Irish estimates for the expenses, and if it was intended that the public purse should bear the cost the money would have to come out of the amount allotted for police purposes in the estimates.

The law, he said, was quite clear on the question. If police had to be taken off their ordinary duties to attend a private function the promoters had to pay whatever expenses were incurred. He had no hesitation in saying that the Irish motor-car race came under this category. It was privately promoted, it did not benefit the public as a whole, and I was in fact objected to by a very large section. In order to afford the necessary protection a very large force of police would have to be drafted from various parts of Ireland, and the expenses to get them to the course and feed them would run up a pretty big bill. It would be a great pity, he thought, if the race had to be abandoned, because it would mean a loss to a section of the Irish people who had been preparing for the event, and he believed that a way would be found out of the difficulty. At the same time the duty of the Treasury was clear—they must charge to the promoters at least the cost of bringing the extra police required to the course, Anyway race meeting the police had to be paid for.

The following is the revised and slightly altered list of the drivers of cars who will represent the several nations in the contest:—

France.	Germany.
M Rene de Knyff	Baron de Caters
M Fournier	Mr Foxhall Keene
M H Farman	M Jenatzy
	Reserves: M Hieronimus and M de Grais
United States.	United Kingdom.
Mr A Winton	Mr S F Edge
Mr Mooers	Mr C Jarrott
Mr Owen	Mr J W Stokes

It is stated that M. Gabriel will be substituted for M. Fournier in the French trio, but the Automobile Club has not received official notification to that effect.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A A M M Faulknor B
Major J C S Vaughan, I M S B
Mr J N Pal B Cov
Mr L W King C S I B Cov
Mr H G Fitzgerald B
Mr J W A Grieve B
Mr G D Pilling B
Mr J C Shakespear B
Mr J J Henderson B
Mr C L Bisele B
Mr C P Walsh B
Mr H D Paddeley B
Mr H Bloor B
Mr D A Marriott B
Mr J W A McNair B
Mr F L Dickson B
Major F A Loudon 13th M I
Lieut W H Bingham 9th M I
Mr H E Clerk M
Mr J Dodgson Bo
Lieut Col G W Mitchell 2nd Bo Grenadiers
Capt A R J Savile, 1st Bo Lancers
Mr W L B Sou er Bo
Mr F McCormack Bo
Mr H M Gibbs Bo
Mr G Walton Bo
Mr H G Bulkeley Bo
Mr W A Talbot Bo
Capt R Martin 1st P I
Lieut E C L Wallace, 30th P I
Lieut I M Little 23 h P I
Lieut A F H Simpson 1st Inf Hyd Cont
Lieut E S Woodcock 4th Rajpoots
Lieut Col C C Vaid I M S
Lieut Col H Greany I M S
Lieut J A D Langhorne R A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col H E C Cowie D S O B 3 mo special leave in continuation of privilege leave
Mr W S Coutts B Cov 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr R E Hamblin B Cov 1 mo furl
Mr J D Florey B 2 mo MC
Mr T W Steiner B 6 mo M C
Mr F A Collins B 3 mo M C
Mr W S Butt B 15 days' furl
Major C W Wilkinson 1st M Pioneers till Jan 15 1904
Mr M J Murphy M Cov 9 mo furl
Mr W B Ayling M Cov 1 mo M C
Lieut Sir G Duff Sutherland Danbar 31st P I 4 mo MC
Major H T Brown Supply and Transport Corps 4 MC
Major G Sanders Supply and Transport Corps 3 mo M C
Capt W C H Forster I M S 3 mo MC
Capt A H O Spence Central India Horse 3 mo M C
Lieut H C Duncan 9th Goorkha Rifles 3 mo MC
Lieut E P Campbell R I M 2 mo M C
Engineer E V Tucker R I M 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A V Knyvett B
Mr W F Martin B
Mr C J A Hoskins B
Major E L Holloway, 4th M Pioneers.
Mr W B Ayling M Cov
Mr A J Curgeaven M Cov
Capt G Bailey 4th Bo Rifles
Major E C B Cotgrave central India Horse
Lieut C F Daukes 2-39th Goorkha Rifles
Lieut H E Winloe R A

HOW TO MAKE A B.A.

In the Varsity Cookery Cook, a Sydney student's publication, a neat recipe was given for a B.A., as follows:—

Dissolve a quadratic, a style Socratic,
La Fontaine or old Æsop
Pour in a bottle of chilled Aristotle,
And flavour with essence of shop,
Colour with Chaucer and cool in a saucer,
Skim all ideas away,
Inflate the mass with loads of gas,
And greet my lord B.A.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

For CONSTIPATION.

"Specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation."—

Professor LAMBL,
University of Warsaw.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, June 19.

A Fire which broke out in Greenock on Friday night, destroyed not only the distillery in which it originated, but a flour mill, of which one of the gables blew out, killing seven persons.

Cricket.—On Tuesday, Yorkshire beat Cambridge University by 206 runs. On Wednesday, Derbyshire beat Surrey by 111 runs, and the Philadelphians beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 26 runs. Warwickshire drew with Leicestershire. Most of the week's matches have been spoiled by the rain.

Ecclesiastical.—The dean of Canterbury spoke last week a meeting of the Bible League in censure of the so-called "higher criticism."—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the 16th at the annual meeting of the Church Defence and Instruction Committee.—The Hampstead Convention of Congregational Ministers ended on the 12th.—The bicentenary of Wesley's birth was celebrated on the 17th in London and at Epworth.

Education.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke on the 11th at a demonstration in St. James's-hall against the London Education Bill, when a letter from Mrs Humphry Ward was read protesting against the Bill.—At Cambridge University Messrs. H Bateman and P. E. Marrack, both of Trinity, are bracketed equal for the position of Senior Wrangler.

Golf.—The contest for the open championship resulted in the victory of H. Vardon.

Ireland.—At a meeting in Dublin on the 16th, citizens of all shades of politics unanimously resolved to arrange a suitable welcome to the King and Queen.

Law.—The House of Lords has dismissed the Government's appeal from a decision that a portion of the annuity payments to shareholders of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway (bought by the Indian Government) was not liable to income-tax.—The Court of Appeal has ordered a new trial in "Wallace v. Cook." A new trial is also ordered of Mrs. Hugh Watt's libel suit against Lady Violet Beauchamp, unless the plaintiff consents to have damages reduced to £1,500.—The Rev. C. Garnett, Congregational minister, sued the Christian World for an imputation that his degrees from the University of Harriman, Tennessee, were "bogus and worthless." The defendants obtained a verdict and judgment.—Mr. Justice Farwell is hearing an action to establish the right of the Crown to certain gold articles discovered in Ireland.—The trial has been concluded by consent, of an action brought against Lord Kintore and others in connexion with the promotion of the London (Riverside) Cold Storage Company.

London.—The King and Queen on the 11th opened a new wing of the London Hospital.—Collections in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund were made on the 14th.—Smallpox is appreciably increasing.

Military.—The King's review at Aldershot is fixed for July 8, when President Loubet will be present.—The Cape "Ragging" Court-martial is still proceeding. Colonel Cooper, commandant of the Cape Town district in 1901, and several of the accused officers have given evidence.

Mr. Aston Webb, Associate of the Royal Academy has been elected an Academician.

Parliament.—The House of Lords reassembled on the 11th. On the 12th Lord Goschen initiated a debate on Mr Chamberlain's proposals, in which he saw a gamble with the food of the people. Lord Lansdowne, who promised that the proposed inquiry would be impartial, said the Government would not have opened this question if circumstances had not rendered its discussion inevitable. The Duke of Devonshire, while favouring an inquiry; agreed with Lord Rosebery that the burden of proof lay on those who proposed a change. On the 16th Lord Lansdowne made a statement regarding Chinese railway concessions.—In the House of Commons on the 11th there was a discussion on motor-cars. On the 12th the Finance Bill was read a second time after a closing speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the 15th the Committee stage of the Irish Land Bill was opened; and on the 16th the Committee rejected by 217 to 176 votes, Mr. J. Redmond's amendment for the removal of the proposed maximum limits of reduction in purchase transactions and for the extension of the minimum limits to 15 per cent. in the case of second term rentals and in other cases to 25 per cent. On the 17th, after further discussion of the Land Bill, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman forced a debate on the New South Wales Government's telegram on Imperial fiscal policy, but was beaten by 252 to 132.

Rain and floods.—An extraordinary fall of rain from midday on the 13th till late on the 15th has led to extensive floods in the Thames valley and elsewhere.

The Corps of Commissionaries had its annual inspection at Chelsea Hospital on the 14th.

The Khedive of Egypt is expected to arrive in England on June 24.

Vivisection.—A return of experiments on living animals has been issued as a Parliamentary paper.

The Turf.—The King and Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, were present at Ascot on the 16th, when his Majesty's Mead won the Prince of Wales's Stakes. On the 17th the Royal Hunt Cup was won by Mr. L. Rothschild's Kunstler, which started with odds of 33 to one against him.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales Parliament met on the 16th.

Canada.—The Government is to give £100,000 compensation to the bondholders of the abortive Chignecto Marine Railway.

Somaliland.—The Mullah has marched to Nogal, via Damot, with the intention of harrying the lines of communication from Bohotle to Berbera.—It is proposed to lay a light military railway from the coast to Bohotle.—A despatch from Ras Makunan's camp says it is morally certain that there are three English prisoners in the Mullah's camp.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Legislative Council has read the Customs Union draft ordinance a second time.—Lord Milner has promised to recommend the appointment of a commission of inquiry on the native labour question.—A Parliamentary paper on native taxation has been issued in London.—The Orange River Council has agreed to a war contribution of £5,000 000 from revenues on hereafter discovered minerals.—In the Cape Assembly on the 15th, Sir. J. G. Sprigg moved the approval of the Customs Convention, including the preferential tariff.

West Africa.—The force which is pursuing the ex-Sultan of Sokoto has received a check in a fight.

THE UNITED STATES.

A cloudburst in Oregon on the 15th wrecked the town of Heppner and destroyed over 300 lives.

Russo-American relations are the subject of an interesting article in the New York Tribune.

The North Atlantic Squadron, after leaving Kiel, will spend a week at Portsmouth.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—The Sugar Commission has decided that bounties accorded by Austria-Hungary on sugar bonded before September 1, do not infringe Article 1 of the Convention.

China.—The Imperial decree sanctioning the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has been received.—Our Peking Correspondent describes the arrangement come to by China and Russia for the appointment of a Customs Commissioner for Dalny and the Russian leased territory.

Germany.—The first ballots in the general election to the Reichstag took place on the 16th. The Social Democrats have made great gains. Their probable strength will be over 80, which will make them second only to the clericals.

Italy.—Signor Zanardelli on Saturday notified to the King the resignation of the Ministry, but he has agreed to form another.

Japan.—General Kuropatkin, Russian minister of War, has arrived in Tokio, and is the guest of the Emperor.

Hungary.—The Hungarian Premier, M. de Szell, announces the resignation of the Ministry, Count Stephen Tisza is expected to be the new Premier.

Morocco.—Mr. Harris, our Tangier Correspondent, was taken prisoner on Tuesday afternoon by some tribesmen. He is well cared for, and his Majesty's Minister has taken energetic measures to secure his release.

Russia.—An official statement on the Kishineff outrages has been sent to Mr. Arnold White by M. de Plehve. The Bessarabyetz, which prepared the way for the massacres by its rabid crusade, has received 25,000 roubles from the Government. Father John has changed his mind and declared the Jews to blame for the catastrophe.

Servia.—During Wednesday night of last week troops forced their way into the Palace at Belgrade and murdered the King, Queen, and two aides-de-camp, while the Premier, the Minister of War, and the Queen's brothers were killed elsewhere. A provisional Government was formed, and proclaimed the re-establishment of the Constitution suspended on March 23. The King and Queen were privately interred early on Friday. The Senate and Skupshtina assembled on Monday, and unanimously elected Prince Peter Karageorgevitch to the Throne. The new King has received telegrams of sympathy from the Tsar and the King of Italy. The Emperor Francis Joseph conveyed with his good wishes very strong censure on the Belgrade crimes. It is stated that the Skupshtina has decided to grant immunity to all who took part in the coup d'Etat.

Turkey.—M. Natchovitch, after an audience of the Sultan, has informed the Bulgarian Government that object of his mission is achieved.—Fights between Bulgarian bands and Turkish troops continue to be reported.

British Fiscal Policy.—We publish two letters to correspondents from Mr. Chamberlain in defence of his policy.—Lord Roserbery, presiding on the 12th at the annual dinner of the Liberal League, expressed his belief that the Colonial Secretary's plan would affect gravely, if not sap, the foundation of the Empire. The New Zealand Government proposes to give British imports a preference by imposing a 10 per cent extra impose on foreign manufactures.—Mr. Seddon says that if Great Britain treats the overtures of the Colonies with contumely she must be held responsible for the dismemberment of the Empire.—Sir E. Barton, the Australian Federal Premier, believes that British public opinion is behind the Government.—Our New York Correspondent states that the practical unanimity with which Canada favours Mr Chamberlain's idea impresses American economists and statesmen.

Obituary.—The King and Queen of Servia; Sir Lo Feng Luh; Sir G W C Robinson; Sir J L Wilkinson; Mr. S E Waller, the artist; Dr J Birkbeck Nevins; Mr Chas Colbeck.

The Shamrocks arrived safely at New York on the 14th. Sir Thomas Lipton sailed on the 17th from Liverpool for New York.—"Times."



If you are young, you naturally appear so.

If you are old, why appear so?

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely restore color to your gray hair, and will give to it all the wealth and gloss of early life. It will stop falling of the hair also; and will keep the scalp clean and healthy, entirely free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick and long. This is because it is a hair-food, giving to the hair just what it needs to make it grow as nature intended.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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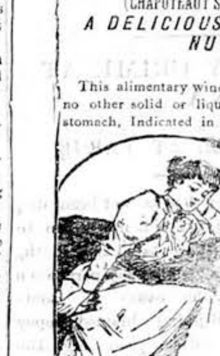
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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is ... when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

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Makes life not worth living. Little's Oriental Balm will positively cure the worst headache. It can't fail. It never has failed. It has brought relief to thousands of miserable sufferers who had "tried everything," and lost all hope.

Mr. A. Rice, 45 Lispenard Street, New York, writes:—"I have been a sufferer for years with facial neuralgia and raking pains in the head. I tried everything I could think of, and had the best medical advice, but all to no purpose. Hearing of Little's Oriental Balm I purchased a box. It cleared my head and face of the severest headache and neuralgia in 20 minutes. The remedy will always be my constant travelling companion." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Sour Stomach

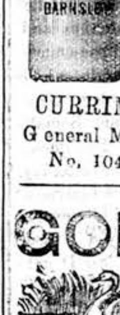
My food would lie for hours on my stomach like lead, and then a terrible sourness would arise in my throat. Since taking Nature's Herbal Extract the distress and sour stomach troubles me no more.

H. Radley, Northboro, Mass.

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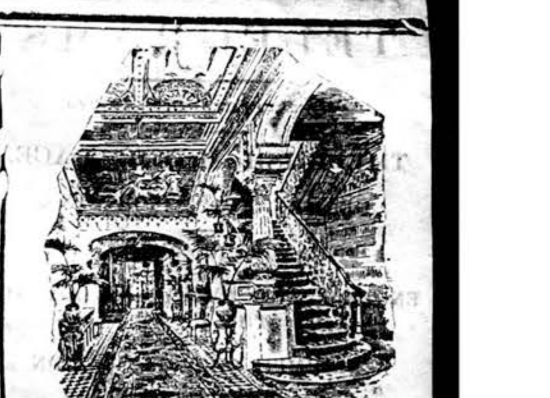
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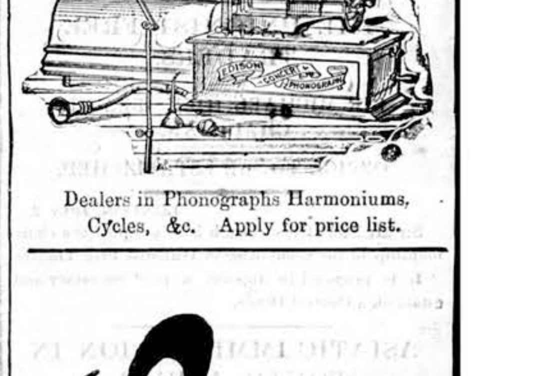


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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists. Insist on Savaresse's.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

MIGHT IS RIGHT.

From the time when the Servians, nearly thirteen centuries ago, came from the slopes of the Carpathians into the land in which under varying authorities, they have ever since remained, might has been right among them. It was a fight at first against the Byzantium emperors; next the Bulgarians harried them, and afterwards for centuries, right down to our own time, blood was spilled like water in battling with the Turk. Between the line of the King who has just been slain, and that of the man who has been called to succeed him, there has been an old blood feud. Kara George the swineherd led Servia to throw off the Turkish yoke. In the end the Ottoman Power was too great for him and he sought sanctuary in Austria. Then up rose Milosh Obrenovitch, the herdsman, and again expelled the oppressor. Kara George returned to his native land and was put to death by the herdsman ruler. Now, eighty-six years later, with much of bloodshed intrigue plot, and murder in the meantime, there is a Kara George upon the throne again, and the last of the race of Obrenovitch is dead.

AN IGNOBLE RULER.

Within the space of a couple of years Servia has seen two of its Sovereigns pass away. Milan the Ignoble, as he has been called, had, apparently, only one admirer in the land he had governed, and that one the unfortunate young despot who is the latest victim. Only six months ago Alexander called upon a public gathering to join him in celebrating the memory of Milan," whose sagacity, twenty-five years ago, was alone able to set the whole East of Europe ablaze." It was a murder, that of Michael Obrenovitch, by partisans of the present Prince Kara George's father, which brought inglorious Milan to the throne, just as is the case with the removal of his son. Milan kept the few poor thinkers which his slaughtered predecessor had worn—to pledge for gambling debts. His physical strength he exercised in a attempt to strangle his Queen in the Cathedral of Belgrade; his ingenuity to divorce her illegally, to wrest from her the child with which she had fled his kingdom, and to extort money from her under threat of suicide.

THREE MIDNIGHTS.

It was at midnight that Milan abdicated. He chose the celebration of the anniversary of Servia as a kingdom. The religious carnival ran its course at the cathedral, the populace sang its song of happiness until the sun went down. Then at midnight the King summoned his ministers and foreign representatives who were in attendance at the court, and briefly announced that he was no longer ruler, but the subject of Alexander, his twelve-years' old boy before whom he hastened to kneel and make oath of fealty. While the lad was still sobbing, the retired Sovereign hurried off to Vienna. It was midnight that Alexander chose for his first coup d'etat. He summoned the regents to supper, and then and there told them that they were dismissed, that he the boy of seventeen, was King indeed. Forthwith they were made prisoners in the chamber where they sat until he had made a tour of the garrison and there had his kingship proclaimed. All had been prepared in secret, the army helped him to his act. And now there has come and gone another midnight and the army that knocked his fetters off has stretched him upon his bier.

A KING'S FOREBODING.

It was in October of last year that King Alexander opened his mind to the leading men of his kingdom. He reminded them of his knowledge of what had happened in 1842 and 1868. 'But,' he said, "anyone who is driving at a repetition of the occurrences will get such an answer as will cure him of all inclination for such undertaking." The answer has taken a form different from that the unhappy young ruler anticipated. His saying recalls a very different one of a man notable in the revolutionary days of Servia. He issued a proclamation declaring; "I have come to sweep you off face of the earth, one and all, utterly; and when I have done so, I mean to put a bullet through my own head, that there may not be a Servian left in the land of the living." He died hanged.

A PROPHECY.

Milan was never anointed or crowned King of Servia. That he was not is said to have been the outcome of fear dictated by a prophecy delivered to him by an aged seer of Oubritza for whom he sent. This man declared that the next "anointed king" wou'd not reign long, but would be succeeded by another whose rule would be so full of persecutions that persons passing the graveyard would say to the dead, "Would we had died with you!" But after this was to arise another ruler, a fair-haired man, whose reign would be so beneficent that people passing the graveyard would say to the dead, "Would that you had lived to be with us now!" The old-time vaticination is worth recalling, perhaps, in view of the strange story of a clairvoyant's prophecy of which the Servian Minister in London has told us. The father of Prince Karageorgevitch was publicly convicted in the Hungarian Court of Justice of complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael. The new King must occupy a very equivocal position in the regard of Europe,

WHEN IN DOUBT,

It is a popular course, when a nation is in perplexity as to its constitution, to try a republic, Many states and nations have been so enamoured of the system obtaining in ancient Greece and Rome, and in mediæval Venice, Genoa, and other Italian towns, as to adopt it for their own. Servia, were she to make the change, would be an interesting addition to the republics of Europe. With her two and a half millions of population, and her eighteen and a half thousand square miles of territory, she fills a larger place on the map than Switzerland, although boasting three quarters of a million fewer people, while her standing among the lesser fry of the Continental commonwealths would be one of commanding eminence.

MINUTE NATIONS.

Of the forming of republics there is no end. If contemporary models be sought, there is no lack of information, whether the constitution be for a State embracing only half a hundred souls or twice that number in millions. The least of all republics seems to be that of Tavalora, established in the island of that name off the coast of Sardinia. It has a population of fewer than sixty, including the President and his Congress of six. Originally the island was owned by the Bartleoni family, the head of which ruled as King Paul I from 1836 until 1882. In his will he made over the island to his people, who were to proclaim a republic for ever. Hardly more considerable in point of size is the Republic of Goust, which consists of six hundred acres perched away up in the Pyrenees, where 140 free independent Republicans glory in their immunity from liability to any other race.

[illegible] HOLLOWS.

By comparison with these hamlet commonwealths, Morsenet, with its three thousand residents, is quite imposing. But there are only seventy acres of its territory. It marks the debatable land at which the boundaries of Belgium, Prussia, and Holland converge and the Morsenetains declining all temptations to belong to other nations. remain self-governing and a useful buffer. Andorra stretches itself over 175 miles territory, and six thousand souls own its republican rule. San Marino, whose Consular representative in England, Mr. Le Queux, has just been receiving recognition from the Parliament there, is twenty-three miles square, and rather fewer than ten thousand as to numbers. When one comes to San Domingo, then Servia's level as to territory is reached, pretty well, for we have to reckon with over eighteen thousand square miles although the comparison does not hold good as to people, the black republic being still on the wrong side of three-quarters of a million.

REPUBLICAN ENGLAND.

When Queen Victoria desired that the Prince Consort should be created King Consort, Lord Melbourne warned her: Don't teach the English nation to make kings, or you will soon teach them to unmake them. England was nominally a republic for eleven years during the seventeenth century and Lord Melbourne had lived to see days when there was a serious danger that the nation might stampede that way again. There are still living those who remember the perilous days of William IV.'s reign, when the Reform Bill was in the balance; when four hundred police were needed to guard the entrance to the Houses of Parliament; when the Duke of Wellington had to convert Apsley House into a fortified garrison; when the Tower was provisioned for a two months' siege, its moat filled with water, and gates kept closed in expectation of assault. It remained for the reign that followed to blot out remembrance of those days of evil possibility.

A NATION'S RE-MAKING.

Mexico knows the cost of a Constitution. She had fifty-two emperors, dictators, and presidents in fifty-nine years. France is not less well-informed in the matter. She had had two terms as a Republic before the advent of Napolean III, and the declaration of war against Prussia. In July of 1870 she stood as arbiter of Europe, The next six weeks saw her army routed, and its remnant of 83,000 men, with the Emperor, prisoners, The horrors of the Commune hastened in the steps of earlier disasters. The war cost three hundred millions and Alsace and Lorraine; the insurrection cost 76,520 is killed and wounded, to say nothing of £32,000 000 damage to property. France was a Republic again, and within three years of his declaration of war the Emperor lay dead. The country recovered marvellously. By September of 1873 she had paid off the last farthing of the two hundred millions war indeminity, and the last German soldier had quitted French territory, In 1875 the national revenue was returned at a hundred millions, and no doubt President Loubet, when he visits us next month, will assure us that the prosperity of his land has not diminished with a continuance of the blessings of peace,

ROYALTY AND RACING,

The visit of His Majesty to Ascot this week was the first occasion upon which a King of England has appeared at that enclosure since William IV, occupied the throne. The association between Royalty and the turf dates back to Saxon times. With such racing as there was prior to the Conquest the heads of the country appear to have been more or less closely identified. There remain in England to-day breeds of horses descended from those owned by Saxons who knew not the Norman yoke, John Edward II and Edward III were all interested in the sport. Richard II rode his own horse against one owned and ridden by the Earl of Arundel, was beaten and thereupon bought the better animal for a sum representing £30,000 in modern money.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

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MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

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A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.



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Allays all Irritation

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Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.



"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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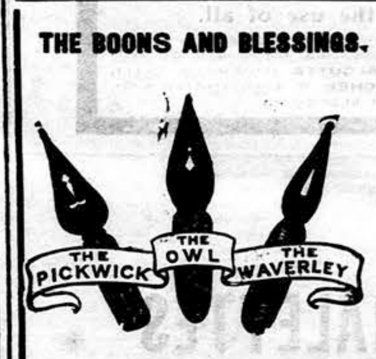
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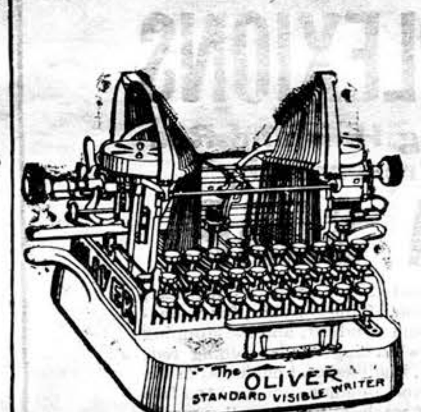
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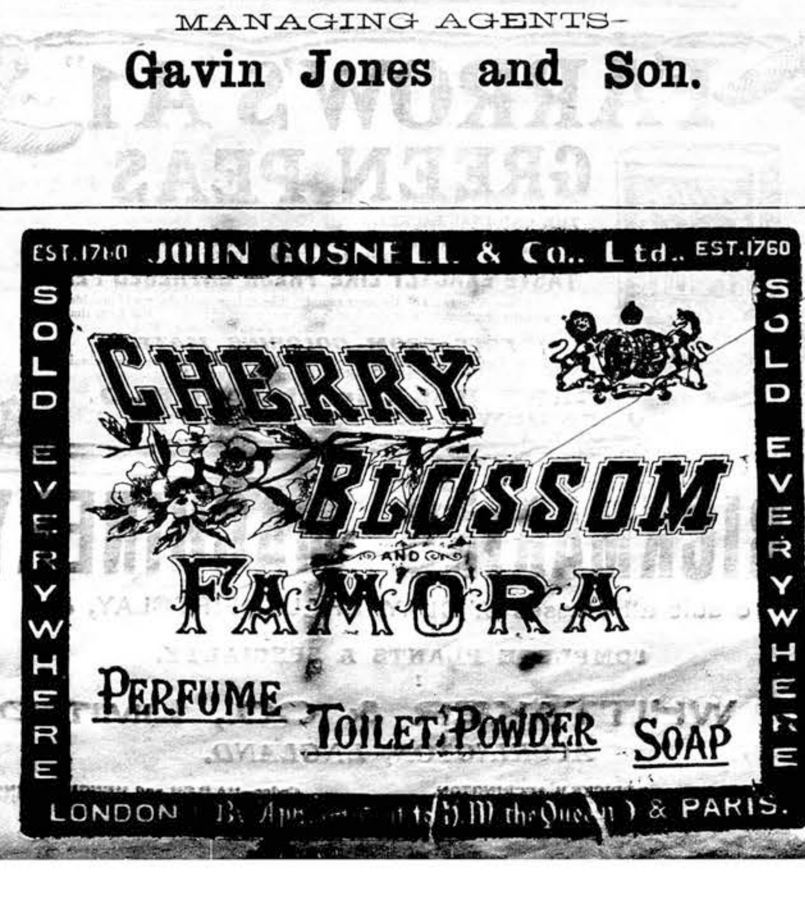
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